The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873. NUMBER 124.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Merry Christmas!

Special attractions in the way of Beautiful and Appropriate WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. In consequence of the Panic, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the next 30 days.

$500,000 worth of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., to be converted into cash.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

LADIES' GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Madison & Peoria-sts.,

Have Opened some of the

Most Extraordinary

BARGAINS

Ever Offered, and Specially Adapted for

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

as follows:

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.

[illegible] Linen Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, 35 cents each, worth 75 to 85 cts.

1,000 Linen Richly Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, [illegible] cts. each, worth $1 to $1.25.

As the above Goods close the entire importation of a large foreign manufacturing house, the goods cannot be duplicated; and as, without doubt, we shall sell all in a very few days, those who wish to avail themselves of this bargain should do so at once and before the best styles are culled out.

Also, [illegible] Black Lace Veils at 25 cts.; a great bargain.

[illegible] White Lace Tidies, 10 cts., worth from 30 to 75 cts.

Lot Lace Collars, 10 cts. each.

Lot Lace Handkerchiefs at 35 cts., very cheap.

Lot Limerick Lace Hdkfs., $1, worth $2.50.

All-Linen Hem Stitch Hdkfs., 12½ cts. each.

[illegible] Hem Stitch and Embroidered Hdkfs., 20 cts. each.

[illegible] Embroidered Hdkfs., 10 cts. each.

Great Bargains in Real Thread, Point Applique, and Point Gauze Collars.

Special Bargains in Black Guipure and Thread Laces.

Bargains in Hosiery as heretofore advertised.

Bargains in Gloves as heretofore advertised.

Bargains in Corsets as heretofore advertised.

Another lot of those astonishing Dress Goods on the Centre Tables at almost one-third former price.

Lot handsome New Brocade Serges, Drab Shades, suitable for Wrappers, 25 cts., worth 50.

Line of Plain Colored double-width Cashmeres marked down to 25 cts.; a great bargain.

Empress Cloths, choice shades, regular 80c quality for [illegible] cts.

Very Large Line of Real French Merinos, desirable shades, Heavy and Fine Goods, reduced to 50 and 60 cts. on the dollar of regular prices for same qualities.

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas, Bl'k Cashmeres, and other Bl'k Dress Fabrics.

Felt Skirts at 75 cts., $1, and upwards.

Our Entire Line of Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks at large reductions.

We shall offer Bl'k Silks this week at such prices as shall insure quick sale.

For this week only we offer Cloak Velvets as follows:

$[illegible] quality, Fine 28-inch Velvets at $5.75.

$[illegible] quality, Fine 28-inch Velvets for $6.50.

$[illegible] quality, 28-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $9.00.

$[illegible] quality, 32-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $10.00.

$[illegible] quality, 32-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $12.00.

By the removal of several Departments of Heavy Goods to the basement during the Holiday Trade, we hope to save Ladies the crowding, annoyance, and delay previously experienced; and by the extraordinary values we now offer, prove to all that IT DOES PAY TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

OPEN

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

EVENINGS TILL 10 P. M.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

COMING HOLIDAYS.

Our stock comprises the greatest variety of new and chaste designs in STERLING SILVER, RICH JEWELRY, and selected especially for the season, and suited to the Holiday Trade. Call and examine our stock and prices. Personal attention to all customers.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 State-st.,

Southeast corner Washington.

CUTLERY.

LookHere

FOR TOOL CHESTS, POCKET OR TABLE CUTLERY, go to J. L. WAYNE & SON'S, 74 & 76 Randolph-st., near State.

FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

[illegible] De Bell, Prest. J. M. Burkett, Cashr.

Chas. Hempstead, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, [illegible] Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the [illegible] States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph [illegible] on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago [illegible], the Third National Bank of Chicago.

CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF

CLOAKS, SUITS, COSTUMES,

Ladies' Underwear, Corsets,
Infants' Clothing,
Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas,
Cashmere Mantillas,
Linen, Lawn, and Swiss Suits,
Polonaises, &c., &c.

This entire stock MUST BE SOLD regardless of the value, at prices that will insure its immediate sale.

Ladies in want of the above goods will do well to call and examine this stock.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CLOTH CLOAKS

From $8 up. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

MUSICAL WORKS.

HOLIDAYS!

A VALUABLE LIST OF

Musical Works

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Nothing could be more appropriate as a present to a Musical Friend, than a selection from this Choice List, at prices to suit the times:

Beethoven Sonatas, small form	$3.00
Beethoven Sonatas, large form	5.00
Beethoven Symphonies, 2 hands, plain	3.00
Beethoven Symphonies, 4 hands, elegantly bound	5.00
Haydn's Sonatas, elegantly bound	1.60
Mozart's Sonatas, elegantly bound	1.75
Mozart's Symphonies, 4 hands, elegantly bound	2.75
Weber's Works, elegantly bound	2.25
Strauss' Album, containing latest compositions of Strauss	1.50
Schubert's 12 Songs, arranged by Liszt	1.75
Chopin's Waltzes, complete	3.50
Schumann Album	3.00
Mendelssohn, S. S. W.	4.00
Schubert's Songs, complete, English and German Words	5.00
Christmas Carols, elegantly bound	3.00
Christmas Carols, plain	2.00
Silver Wreath, plain	2.50
Silver Wreath, cloth	3.00
Song Gift, cloth	2.00
Song Gift, boards	1.50
Musical Gift, Piano	2.00
Nursery Rhymes, gilt	3.00
Nursery Rhymes, plain	2.00
Gathered Leaves, plain	1.50
Gathered Leaves, cloth	2.00
Gathered Leaves, gilt	2.50
Musical Blossoms, plain	1.50
Musical Blossoms, cloth	2.00
Musical Blossoms, gilt	2.50
Song Basket, plain	1.50
Song Basket, cloth	2.00
Song Basket, gilt	2.50
Musical Gathering, plain	1.50
Musical Gathering, cloth	2.00
Musical Gathering, gilt	2.50

Added to above we have a choice assortment of all kinds of Musical Goods, Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Binders, Piano Covers, Stools, &c., &c.

THEO. J. ELMORE & CO., 78 STATE-ST., Chicago.

CHARM BELLS.

CHARM BELLS.

A limited number of these mementoes of the Chicago Fire, made from the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell, are offered for sale by the Proprietors, for the adornment of Christmas Trees, and the Holiday Trade in general. For sale at GILES, BRO. & CO.'S, 266 and 268 Wabash-av., Chicago.

$1.25 per Dozen. $12.00 per Gross.

H. S. EVERHART & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

WE WILL KEEP

Our Store open in the evening until Christmas, and offer a large and attractive assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS at moderate prices.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

The largest stock of ARTISTS' MATERIALS in the city, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, can be found at

P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S,

344 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL KEEP OPEN

For business Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 & 139 State-st.

"XMAS."

"Scissors in cases, Fine Pocket Knives,"
"Razors, Ivory and Pearl Table Knives,"
"Pistols, and Sporting Goods at very"
"moderate prices."

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

LINENS AT COST

To close the Department. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

Desks and Chairs

AT COST.

100 MARKET-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

Do not forget the splendid stock at

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.'S.

WM. HART,
JAS. HART,
J. T. IRVING,
KRUSEMAN.

It is something unusual to find four fine Pictures by these Artists offered for sale, and at low price. Lovers of Art are invited to examine them at our Store.

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The finest imported Albums ever offered in Chicago, at

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.'S.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The largest and most splendid assortment of Prayer Books (English and German), bound in Velvet, Morocco, and cheaper binding—publisher's rates—at

THO. J. BUCHLER'S, Catholic Bookstore, 416 South Clark-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

APPROPRIATE FOR

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

CAN BE PURCHASED AT

PANIC PRICES!

FROM

A. H. MILLER,

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH,

183, 185 & 187 WABASH-AV.

He invites an examination of his elegant stock of goods.

Watches, Diamonds, AND Jewelry,

At Reduced Prices for the Holidays.

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,

68 MADISON-ST.

SKATES.

THE VERY BEST MADE.

DAY'S N. Y. CLUB SKATES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 & 60 LAKE-ST.

CLUB SKATES.

Largest Assortment in the City, at Wholesale or Retail, at KELLEY'S, Tribune Building, Sign of the Big Skate.

COMPRESSED YEAST.

COMPRESSED YEAST

The undersigned takes pleasure to announce to the public that he has taken this day the

GENERAL AGENCY OF

Tauszky's Compressed Yeast

Trusting that the confidence bestowed upon the former Agent, Mr. Louis S. Steinitz, be transferred to me, I shall endeavor to give full satisfaction to my patrons.

HENRY A. FLEISCHMANN, Office, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

Rogers', Westenholm's,

And other makes of Fine Pocket Cutlery,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

Call at 276 South Water-st.

For Eastern Buckwheat Flour at $7.50 per brl.; best Spring Flour, $6.50; White Winter Flour, $8.75, and all other goods in the line of Flour, Feed, and Grain at panic prices.

$12 BUYS

An All-Silk Lyons Cloak Velvet, (send for sample.) HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

FURS AND HATS.

PRESENTS!

For Ladies.

Seal Sacques, Seal, Sable, Mink, Otter, and Ermine Muffs and Boas, Fur Wristlets, Seal Gloves, Otter-top Gloves and Mittens.

PRESENTS!

For Gentlemen.

Seal Caps and Gloves, Kid and Calf Gloves, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

PRESENTS!

For Children.

Fur Muffs and Boas, Fur-top Gloves and Mittens, Fur Caps, and Hats and Caps of every description.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

70 MADISON-ST.

THE ORIGINAL

BARNES.

BUY YOUR PRESENTS OF

ERBY & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters and Furriers,

AND INTRODUCERS OF THE

Youmans Opera Turban

FOR EVENING.

No. 101 MADISON-ST.

FURS! FURS!

FOR

Great Bargains

GO TO

Stryker's,

231 WEST MADISON-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Ladies can find Elegant Presents for their Gentlemen Friends in the following Goods, viz.: Silk Neckwear, Gloves, Mittens, Silk H'k'fs, Linen Hem Stitch H'k'fs, plain and with initials; Silk Suspenders, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, &c., &c.

The Largest and Richest Stock in the city at

WILSON BROS'.,

SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY AND MEN'S FURNISHERS,

67 AND 69 WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

MUTUAL LIFE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT

Life Insurance Companies, of Chicago, have removed from 231 West Madison-st. to

48 South Clark-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR WINTER AND SPRING TRADE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF Trade and Commerce

FOR THE YEAR 1873,

Embracing other matter of interest to the entire Mercantile Community.

E. COLBERT, Commercial Editor.

BUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire to reach the country trade should avail themselves at once of the Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with terms, can now be secured.

OPERA GLASSES.

I WILL SELL

OPERA GLASSES, and Optical Goods in general, at cost, until the 1st of January, 1874. You can convince yourself by calling upon

M. POLACHEK, Optician,

76 Madison-st.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Causes of the Great Demonstration.

What the Workingmen Seek, and by What Means.

Interviews with Prominent Members of the Organization.

Nervousness at the City-Hall—Unnecessary Display of Police.

Formation of the Procession—The Transparencies—The March.

F. A. Hoffman Presents Their Resolutions to the Council.

The Mayor Will Do What He Can, and Would Have Been at the Meeting Had He Known of It.

The Subject Referred to a Special Committee, to Confer with the Workingmen.

The Result Is Announced, and the People Go Home Satisfied.

Demonstration in Cincinnati and Riotous Proceedings in Philadelphia.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

The report of the meeting at the West Side Turner Hall Sunday afternoon came upon the American portion of the population of Chicago like lightning from a clear sky. They were entirely unprepared for anything of the kind. They knew that there was much destitution, and that many men were out of work, but there had been nothing to prepare them for this large meeting, and this demand that the city should furnish work to the unemployed, or the means of living, if it had not the work for them.

Yet it appears that the organization of this movement has been in progress for some time, beginning when the distress among the laboring classes began, and gaining strength as it increased. It has been confined thus far to those of our population who speak foreign tongues,—Germans, Poles, Scandinavians, Bohemians, etc.,—and for that reason it has attracted no public attention.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. KLINCK.

In order to ascertain something concerning the objects of this movement, and the manner in which it was started, a reporter called upon Mr. Carl Klinck, one of the speakers at the meeting Sunday, and who is a cutler, employed in the shop of E. Melchior & Co. Mr. Klinck is also a member of the Committee of the First Section of the Socio-Political Workingmen's Union (Socieller Politischer Arbeits-Verein).

The Reporter—I have called to see if I could find out who got up the meeting you had Sunday at Vorwarts Hall.

Mr. Klinck—It was called by a joint committee, representing the Socio-Political Union, the Workingmen's Union, the Carpenters' Union, and several other societies and unions.

The Reporter—What is it that is wanted?

THEY WANT WORK.

Mr. Klinck—You will find it in our platform. We want work.

The Reporter—Not charity?

Mr. Klinck—No; work if there is any; if not, help.

The Reporter—What pay do you want?

Mr. Klinck—Enough to live on.

The Reporter—Then you do not insist on full wages?

Mr. Klinck—No, but enough for a man to support himself and his family.

The Reporter—But many of those out of work are mechanics—men like yourself, who are not fit for mere digging—how will they be helped?

Mr. Klinck—They are ready to dig or do anything, so they can live. I have met such men who were ready for any work.

The Reporter—How many people do you think there are unemployed?

Mr. Klinck—We have opened two offices where the men may go and sign their names and their houses, and how large their families are. We have now 6,000.

The Reporter—That must be about 25,000 persons.

Mr. Klinck—Yes, I think.

The Reporter—Do your people want anything beside work?

Mr. Klinck—I do not understand.

The Reporter—Did you hear the speech at your meeting about a distribution of surplus wealth among the laboring classes?

Mr. Klinck—I have nothing to do with that.

The Reporter—How strong is your own organization—the Socio-Political Workingmen's Union?

Mr. Klinck—There are three German sections, one French, one Scandinavian, and one Polish.

The Reporter—How many members has yours?

Mr. Klinck—Ninety.

The Reporter—Are they all of one trade,—is it a Trades Union?

Mr. Klinck—No, they are of all trades.

The Reporter—When was it organized?

Mr. Klinck—My section was started in 1868.

The Reporter—Have you taken any part in politics?

Mr. Klinck—We did in 1868, and shall next autumn.

The Reporter—What do you organize for?

Mr. Klinck—To help ourselves politically, socially, and otherwise—to meet such troubles as this one now.

The Reporter—Is it a charitable association?

Mr. Klinck—We help men who are out of work, if we can.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The Reporter—Do you belong to the International?

Mr. Klinck—Not exactly, but we have corresponded with them with a view to joining them.

The Reporter—Who did you write to in Europe?

Mr. Klinck—We wrote to New York, to the branch there?

The Reporter—And they replied?

Mr. Klinck—Yes; we have had several letters.

The Reporter—So you have nothing to do with ideas for dividing up property, and so on?

Mr. Klinck—No, we have nothing to do with that as a body.

The Reporter—Who is the President of your section?

Mr. Klinck—There is none. We have a Committee, of which I am one.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Klinck referred to the following:

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO.

FELLOW-WORKMEN: Since the general financial and commercial crisis has made such an irresistible sway all over the civilized countries, and has baffled the most desperate efforts of the ruling class of the day (Bourgeoisie) in administering all kinds of quack remedies in aid of the rotten condition of the social situation, in order to stop or at least mitigate the crisis—the consequences of this crisis fall in quick succession, with full weight, upon the laboring class. You know that the whole daily press is in the service of that arch enemy of society—the capital—and merely tries to deceive public opinion on the subject of this crisis, asserting "that the worst is over." But such is not the case—the crisis has hardly commenced, and no one knows yet where and when it will end. Hundreds of thousands of men will be thrown out of work and will be rendered homeless and penniless, and thousands of business men of all classes will be reduced to ruin or bankruptcy. This crisis was predicted twenty-five years ago by men well acquainted in the science of social economy, who, by statistical figures on hand, pronounced its sure advent as a necessary consequence of our present corrupted social institutions and as a matter of overproduction, and they also declared that the series of crises will henceforth repeat in more and more shorter intervals. While thousands of workmen and business men are reduced to poverty and misery, the capital is gaining the profits, and, in concentration, assumes a still more dangerous attitude. There is but one remedy to oppose with success the damaging consequences of this fearful crisis—it consists in the energetic union and concentration of the workingmen into one solid organization. Already are the workingmen of the Old World as well as those in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and in other places busily engaged in this direction. Should we of Chicago stand back? Is there not as great a compulsory necessity upon us here as anywhere else? Or is it that the workingmen of Chicago are inspired with less feeling of duty? Or are they possessed of less moral courage to protect themselves and their families against the worst, and to vindicate their fundamental rights? We hope they will not. For this purpose let us join, one and all, into one solid organization! Not one stay away! Let him who fails be branded a traitor to himself, his family, and society! for by united action the evil will be removed, and then it will be hardly possible that while we have overfilled magazines with the staff of life and empty tenements—that the masses should starve, freeze to death, or wander without a shelter. A number of workingmen's societies of this city have inaugurated the first steps for a general organization, who have appointed committees for this purpose, and designated 139 West Polk street, and 68 and 70 West Lake street as free meeting places, where committees of every nationality will be daily in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 8 o'clock in the evening, where applications will be received of all men out of employment, whose names and residence will be registered into a book for that purpose. As soon as practicable thereafter the various committees will select a committee, which will be instructed to present and urge the Common Council with the following demands:

1. Work for all who have no work and are able to work, with sufficient wages.
2. Aid in money or provisions for the suffering people, out of the Treasury.
3. All disbursements to be made by a committee appointed by workingmen, for the purpose of fair dispensation.
4. In case of insufficient cash in the Treasury the credit of the city shall be resorted to.

The City Council cannot refuse this just demand of aiding in the necessary means for upholding the life necessities of the majority of its inhabitants, so much the less as this same city voted and assumed a debt of $13,500,000 for park purposes in the interest of a few capitalists, landholders, and professional politicians. We only ask for the necessities of life. Workingmen! Rally! Join in the phalanx! Let your number and a strong organization be your and your family's safety! For we have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

THE WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE.

F. A. HOFFMAN, JR.

In response to questions asked by a reporter yesterday, Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., who is President of the Workingmen's Association (Arbeiter Verein), and was one of the orators at the Sunday meeting, gave his views, as follows:

The persons at the meeting wanted work, and were willing to work. They were willing to work for a subsistence,—anything that would keep them from starvation. They fully appreciated the fact that there had been a panic, and were prepared to govern themselves accordingly. They were willing to work at reduced rates, but they wanted work. He was surprised at the general tone of the audience. He had not anticipated that such a fine class of people would be in attendance. There were those who might be disposed to go into excesses, but there was a very fine majority that would deprecate any extreme measures. Many of them could not appreciate our form of Government. They came from paternal countries, where the Governments could, and did, give money to the people when they were in distress. They should get something to do, and there was no denying them that.

WHAT HE WANTED.

He would suggest that the city use all the money in its possession to prosecute public improvements. He did not mean they should build the Court-House, but men could be employed on the highways, and in constructing sewers. He did not think the frost would interfere very much with that kind of work. The frost had not struck very deep into the earth. In cold weather men could work better on the highways and in sewers than under the heat of summer.

He did not believe the City Government should be an insurance office, a banking institution, or an institution to feed people, but the very principle of self-preservation should make it give work or money to those who were in need. Under ordinary circumstances the charitable societies were equal to the emergency, but, under extraordinary ones, it was the

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT

to come to the relief of the people. If not, there would be famine, disease, and, in consequence, an unfitness for work when spring opened. Crime would increase. The man who stole was kept in prison. At least, his life was cared for; he got enough to eat. If we took such care of the criminals, why should we not take at least as much care of those whose only crime was want of work and money? Institutions of charity were generally partial, and not even-handed in the distribution of aid. Then there was a kind of beggary about accepting relief from them which was far from pleasant. On the other hand, as members of the body politic the needy had a right to demand assistance from the Government.

THEY MUST HAVE WORK.

He was aware that the financial condition of the city was anything but prosperous, but the authorities could issue soup, and the patriotism of the people would indorse their action. It would be a better investment to put money in public improvements than to be compelled to increase the police force. The necessities of the working classes demanded prompt action. Privation existed to a very great extent. A few might take advantage of aid from the city to do nothing, but, as a general thing, those who could get work would scorn to take aid. Perhaps there was a

SUBSTRATUM OF COMMUNISM

at the bottom of the agitation. The people saw too many men getting rich unjustly, which made them distrustful of our institutions. There should be a modification of the latter, so as to make them conform more to Communistic notions. The dangerous class of the people would have no influence on the great mass, provided the city came in and helped those who were in want. He did not know exactly the number of persons out of employment, but the petition to be presented to the Mayor contained 6,000 names. They were not going in a multitude to intimidate the Council, but to show the actual condition of things. These people had no papers to make their wants known. Not a single paper had published an announcement of the Sunday meeting. He did not know that the papers had been asked to do so. The papers vended every little stinking item about the police-courts, but nothing was said about the working classes. That was not right. If anything like a riotous demonstration occurred at the City Hall, it would not emanate from those who attended the Twelfth street meeting.

He hoped the city would establish lodging-houses for the homeless, soup-houses as they had in Europe for the hungry, and give clothes to those who needed them. He would admit there was some danger that men might be led to depend on the Government to supply their wants, instead of their own exertions, but in the face of necessity, he did not care to discuss theories. When a man was drowning, it was much better to throw him a log of wood than to deliver a dissertation on the usefulness of life-preservers. The people were in

DANGER FROM HUNGER.

The city could not do better than give work to the unemployed, and give women, infants, the old and infirm, food and clothing.

DURING THE DAY.

ANXIETY AT THE CITY HALL.

Very little else than the proposed march of the workingmen to the Council Chamber was talked of at the City Hall yesterday morning and afternoon. Many of the Aldermen waited on the Mayor, and asked him what he intended doing, and his reply was, "The best we can." His Honor did not seem to think much of the movement at first, but he became somewhat anxious after 2 o'clock, realizing that, if the crowd did visit the City Hall a riotous demonstration on the part of the roughs who might attend such a concourse would provoke a general outbreak. Superintendent Washburn had several consultations with him, and was told to take every step possible to preserve the peace. Commissioner Sheridan was sent for at 3 o'clock, and, under instructions, went over to the West Side to hunt up the Workingmen's Committee and try and dissuade them from bringing the mass of people to the City Hall. He was accompanied by Commissioner Reno and Capt. Buckley. They visited the Turner Hall on Twelfth street, the enrolling place on Polk street, and the headquarters at Nos. 68 and 70 West Lake street, but were unable to find any of the Committee. At the latter place, they met several men who seemed to have some authority, and talked and reasoned with them about the folly of coming down on the Aldermen like an avalanche, but it was to no purpose. A few were disposed to listen to them, and to discountenance the parade; three or four, however, said it was useless to argue the point; the men had resolved to go, and nothing could stop them. This was reported to the Mayor, and he and the Finance Committee talked over the matter for nearly two hours, finally agreeing upon the programme which was carried out at the Council meeting.

NEGOTIATIONS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

About 6 o'clock Commissioners Reno and Sheridan and Mr. Gillespie, the Mayor's son-in-law, took a carriage and went in search of the Laborers' Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling among those who were to join in the procession. Their object was to be prepared in time to check anything like a disorderly demonstration. The Committee was found engaged in preparing the petition to the Council, and making other necessary arrangements for the conference with that body. The Commissioners frankly explained the nature of their business, and asked if there were any indications that the procession, in whole or in part, would attempt to get up an excitement in front of the City Hall or conduct itself in an unseemly manner on the way thereto. They said they wanted truthful and definite information, so that the Police Department could get itself in readiness to protect the peace of the city. The Committee assured them that the thought of creating a disturbance had never entered the minds of the workingmen, and that there need be no fear of any, nor unusual precautions taken to prevent it. What the laborers intended demanding they would demand peaceably through a committee, and no effort would be made to crowd into the Council Chamber. All that was wanted was permission to march on LaSalle and Clark streets, there being no desire whatever to crowd Adams street, on which the Council Chamber fronts, or to interfere in any way with the deliberations of the Aldermen. The Commissioners expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the arrangements, and retired, with a promise to do all in their power to maintain peace and harmony in the evening.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

One of the places of resort for the unemployed was at 139 West Polk street. A TRIBUNE reporter visited the place several times during the afternoon, but failed to find anyone in authority, or able to give any details as to what was doing. At an adjacent tavern, whither he was directed by the boy in charge of the muster-roll, he found a man who stated that during the day about 200 unemployed workingmen had called in at 139 West Polk street, signed the roll, and expressed an intention of joining the procession. Many who came thought that the putting down of their name on the roll would at once get them work, but in this, of course, they were mistaken.

At the other place, No. 68 West Lake street, nobody in authority was to be found.

THE PROCESSION.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At an early hour last evening the workingmen from all parts of the city began to assemble at the corner of Union and Washington streets, to take part in the grand procession, to accompany the committee appointed at the mass meeting Sunday afternoon to present the resolutions passed at that meeting to the Council. At half-past 5 o'clock, when the reporter reached the rendezvous, about 5,000 people must have been assembled, and there was still a steady stream of human beings pouring in from all sides. Men were collected together in small knots, and quietly discussed the situation.

MONTGOMERY.

While looking for something worthy of reporting, the reporter heard on the southwest corner of Washington and Union streets occasional cheers and laughter. He made for that spot, and, getting near, he saw Ald. Montgomery, who, in the midst of quite a large crowd, was delivering himself of a speech. He proposed that the Exposition Building should be turned into a vast soup-house, where the poor and starving laborers could go and get a bowl of soup. An Irishman, who was attentively listening, became excited about this remark, and exclaimed: "Soup, indade! Would ye be satisfied wid soup? Ye would if there was a pint of whisky in it." Montgomery replied that an Irishman could live on two potatoes a day. "Oh, get out of this crowd!" said the Irishman, at the same time "going for" the ex-Alderman, who, thinking discretion the better part of valor, departed, and was not seen thereafter. At about half-past 7 o'clock the Socialer Arbeiter Verein (Social Workingman's Society) began arriving. There were about 200 of them, and they were preceded by two drums and two flags,—an American and the red flag of their society. They had also several

TRANSPARENCIES,

the mottos on which were as follows:

One for All and All for One.
United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Einigkeit Macht Stark (Unity Gives Strength).
Krieg dem Muessiggang (War to Idleness).
Work or Bread.
Tod der Noth (Death to Destitution).

MARCH.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the order to march was given. The procession marched along Desplaines to Adams, when it was found by the leaders that a body of about 200 policemen were marched ahead of them and orders to halt were given. The policemen, not perceiving that the procession had stopped, so quiet and orderly was everything, moved east on Adams street to the City Hall, and formed a barrier across the street to prevent the procession from passing by the Council Chamber. They then looked out for the procession, but it did not come,—at least not along the street they had blockaded. The processionists, after coming to a halt on the corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, decided to outgeneral the police, and they quietly divided in four parts, one body going over Madison street bridge, another over Randolph street, and a third through Washington street tunnel, while the fourth body waited until the others had arrived at the City Hall, and then marched over Adams street bridge. But all this strategy availed them nothing, for they found the avenues barricaded from all sides.

AT THE CITY HALL.

THE POLICE TURN OUT IN FORCE.

When the Police Commissioners returned to the City Hall they were astonished to find that during their absence all the available police force of the city, including the three Captains and a half-dozen Sergeants, had been moved thither, and were occupying all sorts of positions in the vicinity. Locomotion on LaSalle street was impeded by a squad drawn across it in double file, from the northeast to the northwest corner, and travel on Adams street was blockaded by another double-file squad joining the first at the northwest corner. Two squads were made up in the same way at the corners of Clark and Adams streets, and it was almost impossible for a person not known to pass at either point. Many persons who had business to transact inside the police lines were compelled to march around the Pacific Hotel and come up La Salle street, which was left unguarded south of Adams. The procession could have followed their example, if it so desired, and would have met with no opposition at all. In addition to the above, a squad of half a dozen was planted at the east entrance to the City Hall, on Adams street; a squad of similar size occupied the west entrance; another squad of five or six filled the entrance to the Council Chamber, and still another kept guard at the LaSalle street entrance to the City Hall. The aim of all these appeared to be to keep out those who ought to be let in and admit the very persons who ought to be kept out. Several well-known gamblers and saloon-keepers, and a number of dead-beat politicians, with nothing to satisfy but their curiosity, found no difficulty whatever in passing the guards, while persons of respectability with duties to perform could scarcely get a chance to look into the halls. In addition to these squads, a force of about 100 men sat around the halls and offices of Police Headquarters, looking like so many weary soldiers enjoying a rest after a

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

OUR MANUFACTURES.

What Chicago Is Making for Herself and the Rest of the World.

The Exhibit for 1873---1,966,000 Hogs Packed.

She Employs a Force of 60,000 Workers, and Pays Them $32,000,000.

Value of Annual Products, $165,000,000.

A Gain of 114 Per Cent Since 1870, and 60 Per Cent Since 1872.

The manufacturing interests of Chicago, which suffered so severely in the Great Fire, exhibit results since that time which are equally as wonderful as the great rebuilding, of which they form an important part; and have taken even greater strides than our rapidly growing commerce. Their growth is, indeed, almost without a parallel, either in another city at any time, or in Chicago itself during any former period of equal time. It is equally remarkable that the panic of September last, which caused such wide-spread disaster among manufacturers East and West, was but little felt in this city, beyond temporary suspension of payments to operatives for one or two weeks, and a more general reduction of wages. There were really but few stoppages, other than those due to the change of the seasons, and to the lessened transportation of produce and other property, which threw some railroad workers out of employment, and caused the disbandment of several vessel crews a month earlier than usual. The reason of this comparative exemption lies not more in the never-say-die character of Chicago men than in the fact that we have no specialty here that absorbs the attention and energies of a very large class. Pittsburgh depends almost entirely upon her iron manufactures; Lowell, Mass., on cotton; and Boston largely on boots and shoes. Each city suffers with a stagnation in its particular line; while the industries of Chicago are so varied, that the stoppage of any one branch is only an item in the grand total.

Our statistics of manufactures in former years have uniformly been gathered by the writer of THE TRIBUNE Annual Review, by canvass among the leading houses in each branch of industry; except as the incomplete figures of the census lightened the labor in some directions. For this year, most of the results have been gathered by another—Mr. S. S. Schoff, a journalistic worker of long standing,—who has gone over a large part of the ground in an exhaustive way. He, however, omitted to note one of the largest industries of all—the packing interest—and a few minor ones, the statistics of which we herewith furnish, in connection with those gathered by Mr. Schoff; besides supplying his omissions in some branches the statistics of which were incompletely gathered by him.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING.

In this department of manufacturing industry Chicago has led the world, ever since she outstripped Cincinnati in the winter of 1862-3, when her packers cut up the immense number of 970,264 hogs. This number was not again approached, even in Chicago, till the winter preceding the fire, when 918,087 hogs were packed. The disaster of the succeeding autumn left the packing interest comparatively unharmed, all the large houses being situated outside the limits of the conflagration—at Bridgeport and the Union Stock Yards. Since then the business has further increased fully 50 per cent in magnitude.

About 40 firms are now engaged in the work of packing pork products, 27 of whom have large establishments in which the process of killing, cutting, and packing are carried out with a celerity that borders on the marvelous. The others are smaller firms, who buy dressed hogs, or have their live hogs killed on commission in the city. The regular packing season is not measured by the calendar year, as it commences with the 1st of November and ends with the month of February. During the winter of 1872-3, the Chicago houses cut up 1,365,364 live, and 59,715 dressed hogs, making a total of 1,425,079 head. The product of this work was 102,986 barrels of pork, 196,054 tierces of lard of 320 lbs each, 33,536,158 lbs, and 10,926 tierces of hams, and 153,328,209 lbs of other meats, the whole product weighing 141,240 tons. During October last there were 73,650 hogs packed, and fully 100,000 more during the summer, giving a grand total of about 1,600,000 for the year ending Oct. 31. At an average weight of 236¼ lbs, and a cost of $4.02 per 100 lbs, these hogs cost $9.50 each, or $15,200,000. The value of the product, including packages and salt, was $21,500,000. The number of hogs cut was more than 50,000 in excess of the work of the previous year, but the money value of animals and product was somewhat less, owing to the shrinkage in prices.

For the calendar year 1873 the work foots up even a greater total than this. The result is, approximately, as follows, the weight stated being the "net," or weight of product excluding offal:

From Dec. 28, 1872, to March 1, 1873	801,296
March 1 to Oct. 1	100,000
October, 1873	73,650
Total before Nov. 1, head	974,946
Equal to (average 236¼) tons	115,165¼
Nov. 2 to Dec. 27, head	990,000
(Average 230 lbs) equals tons	113,850

Total of year, about 1,966,000 head, or 229,000 tons, against 1,203,000 head packed in the calendar year 1872, or an increase in numbers of 68 per cent.

Connected with this is the business of beef-packing, which is carried on by four of the largest firms engaged in pork-packing, while three others pack carcasses received from the slaughterers. About 16,000 cattle have been packed during the year,—the product having a selling value of $1,040,000. This business is not on the increase, the packing of beef being performed in the West and Southwest for the supply of European and Eastern markets, quite as cheaply as it can be carried on in Chicago.

The following is a summary:

Number of firms (27 large)	40
Number of workers	4,500
Monthly wages (season—4 months)	222,500
Capital employed	$ 7,500,000
Value of product	$22,500,000

IRON AND STEEL.

The manufacture of iron and steel is next in importance to provisions; but already slightly surpasses it in the value of its annual product, and considerably so in regard to the number of workers. This interest was wonderfully stimulated by the fire, which created a large demand for machinery, and building purposes, iron being much more freely used in constructing the New Chicago than in the pre-igneous period. We have now no less than three establishments (one of which is located at Joliet, but owned and operated by Chicago parties) devoted to the manufacture of pig-iron, sheet-iron, boiler plate, and iron and steel rails. They are operated on a capital of $6,800,000; employ 3,600 men, and turn out an annual product worth $16,000,000, including 75,000 tons of pig iron, and 152,000 tons of iron and steel rails. They use large quantities of ore from Lake Superior and the Iron Ridge, in Wisconsin; but for Bessemer steel they use also the anthracite iron from Iron Mountain in Missouri, and some 25,000 tons of charcoal (Scotch) iron annually. The coal used principally comes from the bituminous deposits of Illinois. The first of these works was established in 1857, on the North Branch of the Chicago River, near North avenue; and the second, in 1863, on the South Branch, in Bridgeport.

It is worthy of note here, that there are only about eight establishments in the United States in which Bessemer steel is made, and of these Chicago owns three, including the one at Joliet. The others are located: three in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio, and one in New York State. Chicago really leads Pittsburgh in this most important branch of production,—which is rapidly revolutionizing the usages of the civilized world,—as she has led Cincinnati in pork-packing for eleven years past. The uses of the Bessemer steel are only just beginning to be understood, and it will doubtless be extensively adopted for other purposes, now that the enormous demand for steel rails has received a temporary check under the necessity for lessening expenditures in railroad management.

The following is the summary of iron manufactures:

		Capital.	No. employes	Annual production
Rolling-mills and furnaces	3	$ 6,800,000	3,600	$16,000,000
Foundries	18	1,791,000	1,786	3,710,500
Boiler works	7	243,000	378	995,000
Car-wheel works	2	200,000	165	700,000
Stove works	2	450,000	250	400,000
Bolt and screw works	3	32,000	45	117,000
File works	3	107,000	46	54,000
Mill machinery	2	115,000	120	350,000
Safe manufactories	3	155,000	135	325,000
Cutlery manufactories	2	103,000	128	180,000
Galvanized-iron works	18	513,800	658	1,653,000
Steam-fitting works	2	28,000	50	215,000
Steam-heating apparatus works	2	1,020,000	700	2,200,000
Machinery manufactories	4	125,000	120	350,000
Tinware manufactories	5	242,000	73	640,000
Miscellan's iron works	14	351,000	246	836,000
Iron-bedstead manufactories	1	20,000	20	25,000
Range and furnace wks	3	70,000	46	117,500
Iron works	8	322,000	373	1,043,000
Steam-engine works	5	140,000	122	300,000
Printing-press works	1	100,000	100	155,000
Saw works	3	105,000	27	160,000
Wire-work manufact's	11	126,000	130	226,000
Scale works	1	500,000	30	150,000
Thimble-skein manuf'y	1	80,000	150	500,000
Chain manufactories	2	48,000	55	150,000
Horse-nail manufact'ry	1	75,000	75	300,000
Totals	127	$13,545,800	9,623	$32,103,000

The aggregate annual wages paid is $7,294,680; of these 127 establishments, only 26 were in existence previous to 1860.

WOOD.

This branch of manufacture was heavily affected by the great fire, which destroyed nearly one-half the planing-mills, box-shops, and furniture factories in the city. They were, however, soon rebuilt, and large extensions made; since which time the volume of business has largely increased. The planing-mills and the stair factories have been rather less active in 1873 than in the year preceding, owing to the smaller amount of building; but the other branches show a large increase. The following are the statistics:

		Capital.	No. emp.	Annual production.
Planing-mills — sash, doors, blinds	49	$2,977,000	3,918	$8,678,000
Furniture manufactories	65	2,200,000	2,800	5,240,000
Picture-frame manufactories	8	540,000	653	1,180,000
Refrigerator manufactories	2	150,000	111	120,000
Bracket and moulding manufactories	3	12,500	18	37,000
Packing-box manufactories	4	85,000	145	320,000
Coffin manufactory				
Hoop-pole manufactories	1	60,000	50	100,000
	1	40,000	20	60,000
Ladder and woodware manufactory	1	60,000	60	175,000
Rope moulding and looking-glass frame	2	204,000	182	318,000
Shingle manufactory	1	20,000	20	50,000
Cistern and tank manufactories	2	6,500	14	29,000
Chair manufactories	4	183,000	430	235,000
Stair manufactories	4	82,800	152	393,000
Piano manufactories	2	5,000	5	10,000
Organ manufactories	1	10,000	15	39,000
Pump manufactory	1	75,000	30	100,000
Cigar-box manufactories	2	15,000	22	50,000
Cooperage	5	185,000	192	345,000
Bungs, faucets, and corks	2	60,000	40	70,000
Totals	161	$9,554,800	9,686	$19,545,000

The wages paid per year equal $6,004,400.

IRON AND WOOD COMBINED.

The manufacture of wagons and agricultural implements is among the oldest, as well as most prominent, of our city industries. The former was commenced here as early as 1843, and both supply a large part of the Northwest with farm machinery, and the means of transportation by animal or steam power. The production of the year succeeding the fire was barely 70 per cent of that of 1870, owing to the fact that a large number of establishments were destroyed in the great conflagration. That production has, however, been nearly doubled in 1873. The following are the statistics:

		Capital.	No. employes.	Annual production.
Wagon and car, man.	37	$ 1,242,500	1,173	$ 2,534,500
Agricultural imple'ts	7	1,500,000	1,272	6,285,000
Car and bridge works	4	1,980,000	1,775	7,250,000
Fire apparatus w'rks	3	400,000	283	635,000
Hoisting ap'tus w'ks	2	110,000	260	570,000
Spring bed works	5	50,000	55	145,000
Totals	58	$6,112,500	4,816	$17,419,500

The aggregate annual wages are $3,386,436. Of these establishments, only 26 were in existence in 1860.

OTHER METALS THAN IRON.

These comprise some of the oldest, brass and lead, and some of the newest, silver smelting, in the city. The manufactures of printing types and jewelry have recently attained considerable prominence; and all show a rapidity of growth which augurs well for the position of Chicago as a maker of the luxuries, as well as the essentials of civilized existence. The following are the statistics:

		Capital.	No. employes.	Annual Production.
Brass foundries	12	$373,000	554	$1,232,000
Silver smelting works	2	900,000	350	5,000,000
Type and electrotype foundries	5	560,000	195	690,000
Vault-light manufactories	2	225,000	125	385,000
Telegraph instrum't manufactories	2	195,000	115	250,000
Gas fixtures manufactories	1	80,000	75	100,000
Lead works	2	125,000	28	330,000
Jewelry manufactories	3	50,000	60	212,000
Silver-plating works	4	20,000	53	82,000
Watch-case manufactory	1	74,000	25	45,000
Baggage-check manufac'y	1	4,000	8	18,000
Sewing machine attachment factory	1	3,000	5	15,000
Locksmith works	2	34,000	24	68,000
Gold leaf manufactory	1	2,000	7	12,000
Metal sign manufactories	3	25,000	18	35,000
Totals	[illegible]	$2,815,000	1,690	$8,534,000

The annual total of wages paid is $1,361,000. Only 6 of these establishments were in existence in 1860.

LEATHER.

A great change has occurred within the past few years in the manufacture of leather, coincident with the growth of our packing interests. Instead of sending our hides to the seaboard, and then buying the manufactured product, as formerly, we now make our own leather, to the extent of some 600,000 sides per annum, involving the use of 28,000 cords of bark, besides 200,000 sides made in the back regions on capital owned in Chicago. The value of the leather annually manufactured, finished, and sold here, exceeds $4,000,000. Chicago leather is universally acknowledged to be the best made in the United States, and is eagerly bought in all parts of the country, from Louisiana to Massachusetts. Large quantities of this product are worked up at home, principally in the making of boots and shoes, in which business Chicago takes high rank; and the demand for them is so great that the annual product has nearly doubled since 1870, though all the large manufactories, and most of the smaller ones, were burned down on the 9th of October, 1871.

		Capital.	No. employes	Annual production.
Tanneries	10	$1,200,000	564	$2,645,000
Boot and shoe manf	17	1,895,000	1,304	2,665,000
Saddle and harness manufactories	10	89,500	127	281,000
Trunk manufactories	10	181,000	214	515,000
Blank book manf	4	330,000	275	700,000
Leather belt manf	1	100,000	40	175,000
Truss manufactories	1	3,000	3	15,000
Whip manufactories	1	2,000	15	10,000
Total	54	$3,770,500	2,543	[illegible]

Aggregate annual wages, $903,000. Of these establishments, 15 were in existence previous to 1860.

BREWING AND DISTILLING.

Not less than seventeen breweries were burned down in the great fire, involving a loss of $2,500,000, exclusive of stock, and taking away fully one-half the brewing capacity of the city. Several have been rebuilt, and others have increased their capacity, so that the production is now about equal to that of 1870.

The distilling business has exhibited unusual activity during the past year,—principally owing to the cutting down of the tax on exports, which has stimulated to the manufacture of alcohol to the full capacity of all the houses. When we consider that twenty bushels of corn are condensed into one barrel of alcohol, it is easy to see that the fluid can be shipped so much more cheaply than its solid equivalent, as to give our distillers a great advantage over those of Europe, who are obliged to buy corn at the price at which it can be imported from Chicago. Our distilleries now average about 34,000 gallons per day, including highwines and alcohol. Their full capacity is over 40,000 gallons per day. The aggregate production of the year was about 160,000 brls, or nearly 10,000,000 gallons, 12,000 brls of which was shipped as alcohol to Europe.

The following are the statistics:

		Capital.	No. employes.	Annual production.
Breweries	10	$2,762,000	303	$2,845,000
Distilleries	10	1,200,000	200	5,505,000
Malt houses	6	460,000	67	950,000
Total	26	$4,422,000	570	$9,300,000

Aggregate annual wages, $590,000. Of these establishments, six were in existence in 1860.

BRICK AND STONE.

The manufacture of brick has been very irregular during the past four years. In 1870 the product was 97,000,000; the year after the fire it rose to 367,000,000, under an enormous demand to replace the buildings destroyed; and in 1873 fell off to 178,000,000. Most of our bricks are made from clay that is excavated in the formation of new slips for dockage purposes. It makes a very cohesive brick, equal to any in this respect, but contains enough lime to make it objectionable as a facing where a fine exterior is required. Hence, a good many bricks are brought from Milwaukee and other points to use in the outside of front walls.

Stone-cutting, and the manufacture of terra cotta, and artificial stone, received a powerful impetus after the fire, being used in construction to a much greater extent than previously. The following are the statistics:

		Capital.	No. employes.	An'l production.
Brick manufactur's	10	$547,000	1,472	$1,552,200
Stone cutters	26	1,802,000	2,416	4,201,000
Marble manufacturers	10	178,000	321	632,000
Artificial stone manufacturers	5	515,000	217	485,000
Roofing slate manufactures	1	500,000	200	500,000
Roofing manufactures	3	130,000	66	390,000
Asphalt pavement manufactures	1	3,000	20	20,000
Terra cotta and plaster works	4	100,000	104	226,000
Totals	66	$3,695,000	5,771	$7,896,200

With an annual pay roll of $3,718,068. Six of these establishments were in existence in 1860.

CHEMICAL WORKS, ETC.

These comprise a rather wide range of industries, in some of which Chicago is fast following the lead of older cities, and promises to supply the great West with her own manufactures. This is especially the case with soaps, oils, pickles, confectionery, and patent medicines. The important article of white lead should take the head of the list, but in that article Chicago has powerful competitors. The following is a summary:

		Capital.	No. of Employes.	Annual Production.
Chemical works	6	$260,000	180	$1,028,000
White lead and oil works	4	750,000	425	2,124,000
Varnish works	2	175,000	20	300,000
Confectionery works	8	300,000	407	480,000
Medicine manufactories	3	610,000	68	270,000
Vinegar works	5	26,000	17	54,000
Soda water, mineral water, etc	7	244,000	215	820,000
Pickle manufactories	2	175,000	410	400,000
Soap works	10	300,000	140	1,200,000
Oil works	8	103,000	35	874,000
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$8,770,000

Aggregate annual wages, $925,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head Mr. Schoff gives the figures in the following table, none of which require material correction. The various clothing manufactures show a very large increase since 1870; all our large wholesale clothing houses, with one exception, manufacturing in this city all their staple goods. The production of flour is much less than in 1870, though larger than in 1872. In September, 1871, there were 14 mills in the city, besides several small ones, and 6 out of the 8 largest were burned to the ground in the great fire of October. They were not rebuilt, because the manufacture of flour in this city had not been profitable enough to induce their reconstruction till recently. The old mills have, however, been kept running to their utmost capacity most of the time. The Star and Crescent Mills have made 160,000 brls, and the Oriental Mills 105,000 brls during the past year; to which we might fairly add 110,000 brls manufactured at Lockport by the Chicago house of Norton & Co., with wheat sent from this city. A new mill was built last autumn, another is in process of construction, and the capacity of one of the old mills has been enlarged to meet the growing demands of the trade. Lime shows a falling off since the year succeeding the fire, when the greater part of the rebuilding was effected. Other manufactures in the list show a large increase:

		Capital.	No. employes.	Annual production.
Clothing manfs	15	$1,700,000	9,300	$7,160,000
Hat, cap, and fur manfs	11	247,000	217	860,000
Ladies hat and frame manfs	3	45,000	300	300,000
Neck-wear manfs	1	25,000	80	250,000
Cotton batting manf	4	48,000	43	187,000
Lace manfs	1	8,000	10	20,000
Bed and bedding manfs	4	14,600	34	73,000
Bakeries	8	371,000	290	1,238,000
Flour and feed mills	7	495,000	165	1,225,000
Coffee and spice "	2	120,000	47	370,000
Mustard mills	2	11,000	8	20,000
Macaroni manf	1	8,500	15	16,500
Match manf	1	30,000	75	198,000
Tobacco and cigar manfs	15	421,500	547	2,614,500
Sails, awnings, etc., manfs	8	64,000	124	337,000
Paper manfs	2	650,000	190	775,000
Glue and neatsfoot oil manf	1		200	600,000
Show case manfs	6	31,000	42	118,000
Billiard table manfs	4	373,000	215	825,000
Lime works	7	298,000	372	488,000
Ornamental glass w's	4	55,000	101	260,000
Willowware manfs	4	20,000	23	42,000
Paper box manfs	5	34,500	167	180,000
Printing-ink manf	1	50,000	30	80,000
Writing-ink manfs	2	20,000	13	70,000
Brush manufactories	2	80,000	57	180,000
Hay-press works	1	20,000	10	50,000
Carpet-weaver	1	1,000	3	5,000
Mop-head and handle manufactory	1	8,000	6	50,000
Paper balloon manf	1	5,000	2	25,000
Waste-cleaning w'ks	1	5,000	5	25,000
Wringing machine roller manufactory	1	5,000	10	10,000
Umbrella manf	1	20,000	30	30,000
Ivory-turning works	1	5,000	4	6,000
Button manufactory	1	5,000	15	50,000
Oil-cup manufactory	1	3,000	5	20,000
Open banner-sign manufactory	1	1,000	6	5,000
Musical instrument manufactories	3	16,000	23	45,000
Jewelry-case manf	1	1,000	3	5,000
Totals	131	$5,890,000	14,745	$18,753,000

Aggregate annual wages, $3,837,000.

Of the whole number of miscellaneous manufactures, only twenty-one were established previous to 1860.

THE TOTALS.

The foregoing figures foot up as follows:

Number of establishments	757
Number of workers	55,869
Annual wages of workers	$ 29,189,584
Capital employed	$ 60,257,600
Value of product	$151,777,700

To these, however, we should add several manufactures not included in this estimate, as gas (514,000,000 feet, worth $1,450,000), vessel building, and printing; and many artificers, with the product of their labor, where only one or two men represent an establishment, such as small carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, etc. With these corrections we shall have the following as the approximate results, compared with the corresponding ones in our summary for 1870:

	1870.	1873.
Number of establishments	1,200	1,500
Hands employed	32,000	60,000
Wages paid, or earned	$17,300,000	$32,000,000
Capital	35,200,000	65,000,000
Value of product	89,000,000	165,000,000

In 1853 the selling value of our manufactured products was scarcely $2,000,000; in 1860 the amount was swelled to $13,500,000; in 1870 it aggregated nearly $77,000,000; and for the twelve months succeeding the fire the total was $103,500,000. The increase of 1873 is thus 114 per cent on the business of 1870, and 60 per cent over that of the twelve months following the fire. This is exclusive of buildings, many of the chief factors in which are included, however, in the above estimate.

THE PANIC.

The panic which followed the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. in September last has very injuriously affected many of our manufacturing interests. Those which have suffered most are the branches directly connected with railroad supplies. The general decline in stocks made the railroads theoretically poorer, and this was followed by actual impoverishment, as a consequence of diminished business, both in freights and passengers. Hence they were obliged to economize, and more particularly so in the work of improvement. The manufacture of iron rails, of car wheels, and cars was at once checked, involving a gradual cessation of work at the rolling mills, which threw many hundreds of workers out of employment. Those branches dependent upon these next suffered, though less severely. On the contrary, the immense business of hog-packing has been carried on on a more enormous scale than ever before in the history of this or any other city. From the commencement of the season to the close of the year 990,000 hogs have been packed, against 623,783 head in the same time in 1872, which far exceeded the work of any previous year. This unequaled activity (of the last two months of 1873) has been principally due to the superior ability of Chicago to pay money for the hogs of the West, which has brought them here, while other points, usually very active, were for a long time unable to offer any inducements to the owners of hogs to ship them thither.

Outside of this, and its concomitant industries of cooperage and box-making (for meats), most of our manufactures have languished since the panic, though many of them only show a slight falling off from the average. The principal effect has been a rather general cutting down of wages, averaging about 10 per cent, which is really not very far from finding an equivalent in the reduced cost of living, many of the necessaries of life having been marked down in fully that proportion.

THE EXPOSITION.

The prominence which Chicago has attained in manufactures was well attested by the Exposition, held during September and October, in an immense building specially constructed for the purpose on the lake shore, from Monroe to Jackson streets. Though held during the time when the panic excitement was at its height, the Exposition was an unqualified success. Leaving out of the account the exhibitors of fine arts, etc., there were 712 exhibitors of manufactured articles, many of whom gave each a display that formed an exposition of itself, inducting the visitor into the mysteries of the mechanical arts by showing *how* man (and woman) turns the raw material into things of use and ornament. Most of these exhibitors belong to Chicago; in fact, the Exposition was a display of what Chicago can do, and is doing daily, for the great world of which she forms an important part. It would occupy too much space even to name the most interesting of the many thousands of objects there on view.

MANUFACTURES IN THE FUTURE.

The partial stagnation cannot, however, be more than temporary. Chicago is too closely identified with the manufacturing needs of the West to long remain under a cloud. Indeed, her position in this particular is only just beginning to be understood. We already manufacture one-third of the agricultural implements used by the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, the same proportion of the machinery used in the factories, workshops, and mines of the West, and fully that proportion of its railroad material; nearly one-half of the soap and candles, one-quarter of the prepared building material that enters into the construction of the homes of farmers, and of the paper collars that encircle the necks of the people; nearly one-sixth part of their ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture; one-tenth part of the carriages and wagons, smoking materials, and beer; and one-twelfth part of the musical instruments, perfumeries, and patent medicines that are used in the West, with fully 5 per cent of the watches and silverware. Then we make leather for the East, and pork and meats, highwines and flour, for the East and for Europe, as well as for consumption nearer home. All this now, and much more to come; for Chicago is at present outstripping other growing cities of the West so rapidly that they seem to stand still by comparison.

Indeed, a general summing up of the situation shows us that, though a city of shopkeepers, Chicago actually maintains 30 per cent more people at home by her manufactures than by her commerce. Those who gain a living by adding to the value of a material in fashioning it for use outnumber those who live by merely handling or transferring goods in the proportion of four to three. And we may add, further, that nearly 50 per cent of these persons, who belong to the commercial class, find their employment only by virtue of the workers, as our manufactures are equal to one-third of our wholesale trade. Without our manufactures, the number of persons in our midst who subsist by buying and selling, or transporting goods from one place to another, would be scarcely one-half what it is to-day.

It is not probable that the commerce of Chicago will cease to exhibit an almost steady growth for very many years to come, because the country behind her is developing her resources more rapidly than the means of cutting around this city. Her great advantage is, that she offers a near and sure market for all the varied products of the West, and, in return, everything that art can suggest, or fancy dictate, or money command, as well as the mere necessaries of life. But her manufactures are growing much more rapidly than her commerce, and will probably in future years form the sheet-anchor of that commerce,—the great magnet that will attract it towards us from all competitors.

The Tenan Kutchin of Alaska.

Dr. Dall, in his book entitled "Alaska and Its Resources," describes a singular tribe of Indians known as the Tenan Kutchin, or people of the mountains. They number about 800 persons, and are without doubt the tribe of all others which has had the least to do with the whites. This is accounted for by the fact that they occupy a district on the Tananah River, a stream which has not been explored by white men, but is represented as running between mountains, and obstructed with rapids and cascades. A party of the Tenan Kutchin visited Fort Yukon in the summer of 1867, while Dr. Dall was there. The event is thus chronicled:

"On the afternoon of June 27 a shout was raised that the Tananah Indians were coming. On going to the beach some twenty-five single canoes were seen approaching. The occupants kept perfect time with their paddles, advancing in three platoons, and passed over the water as swiftly and beautifully as a flock of ducks.

"Sakhniti, the Chief of the Kutcha Kutchin, or Fort Yukon Indians, stood on the bank dressed in his gayest costume, with a richly embroidered blue blanket wrapped about him. He hailed the foremost canoes as soon as they were out of the current. After a harangue of a few minutes, a fusilade was commenced by the Indians on shore and returned by those in the canoes, after which they landed." . . .

"The Tenan Kutchin are regarded with fear by the adjacent tribes, and are doubtless a wild and untamable people. Of their mode of life nothing is known, except that they obtain their subsistence chiefly by hunting the deer. No woman accompanied this party. They were all dressed in the pointed parkies which were once the universal male dress of the family of Tinneh, and from which they have been called Chippewayans, meaning "pointed coats." These coats were ornamented in the same manner with beads or quills as the dress of the Koyukuns. Their parkies and breeches were smeared with red ochre. All wore the dentalium nose-ornament. The most striking peculiarity about them was their method of dressing their hair. Allowed to grow to its full length, and parted in the middle, each lock was smeared with a mixture of grease and red ochre. These then presented the appearance of compressed cylinders of red mud about the size of the finger. This enormous load, weighing in some of the adults at least fifteen pounds, is gathered in behind the head by a fillet of dentalium shells. A much smaller bunch hangs on each side of the face. The whole is then powdered with swan's down, cut up finely, so that it adheres to the hair, presenting a most remarkable and singular appearance. The dressing of grease and ochre remains through life, more being added as the hair grows.

"The fat is soon rancid, and a position to the leeward of one of these gentry is highly undesirable. This method of dressing the hair is peculiar to the men. Among civilized nations such practices are confined to the fairer sex. The gulf between pomatum and gold powder and tallow with red colors is not as wide as it seems at first sight; and the addition of swan's down is a suggestion which is worthy of consideration by the ladies."

A Tree-Village.

Among the papers presented to Parliament, relating to the South Sea Islanders, is a report by Capt. C. H. Simpson, of her Majesty's ship Blanche, giving an account of his visit last year to the Solomons and other groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. While at Isabel Island, Capt. Simpson, with a party of officers, went a short distance inland to visit one of the remarkable tree villages peculiar, he believes, to this island. He found the village built on the summit of a rocky mountain rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 800 feet. The party ascended by a native path from the interior, and found the extreme summit a mass of enormous rocks standing up like a castle, among which grow the gigantic trees, in the branches of which the houses of the natives are built. The stems of these trees lie perfectly straight and smooth, without a branch, to a height varying from 50 feet to 150 feet. In the one Capt. Simpson ascended, the house was just 80 feet from the ground; one close to it was about 120 feet. The only means of approach to these houses is by a ladder made of a creeper, suspended from a post within the house, and which, of course, can be hauled up at will. The houses are most ingeniously built, and are very firm and strong. Each house will contain from ten to twelve natives; and an ample store of stones is kept, which they throw both with slings and with the hand with great force and precision. At the foot of each of these trees is another hut, in which the family usually reside, the tree-house being only resorted to at night and during times of great danger. In fact, however, they are never safe from surprise, notwithstanding all their precautions, as the great object in life among the people is to get each other's heads.

THE EMMA MINE.

The True History of a Great Speculative Enterprise.

Genius of Mr. Trenor William Park---How He Had the Mine "Prepared" for Sale.

Silver-Ore Plastered and Engrafted on the Walls.

Prof. Silliman Duped into Making a Favorable Report.

The Mine Disposed of in England for $2,500,000, and, About a Year Afterwards, Ceases to Exist.

The Narrative of a Bitten Briton.

From the Nation.

In the Little Cottonwood Canon, in the Territory of Utah, on the Wasatch range of mountains, and about 16 miles from a station called Sandy, on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, is a little spot of ground whose fame, though the growth of only a few years, has already spread far and wide over the surface of the earth, and promises to be handed down to future generations, if not in song, at least in the records of financial and political ethics, as

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES

on the surface of the habitable globe. In 1868, two prospecting miners, of the names of Woodman and Chisholm, wandering about through the canon, suddenly became aware that on the side of one of the hills there were evidences of silver ore, and being, like most prospecting miners, though rough in manners and appearance, of an imaginative turn, they determined to consider their discovery a mine, and to name it after a lady with whom one of them had been illicitly consorting in San Francisco, and whose Christian name was Emma. This they did, but having no capital to work their discovery, it seemed at first that the christening of the mine might be all that would ever happen to it; when, very fortunately, one day there appeared on the scene a certain Mr. James E. Lyon, whose business was that of a mining speculator, who agreed to join Woodman and Chisholm, and advanced them money, he receiving a one-third share in the mine as an equivalent.

During 1868 and 1869, 100 tons of ore were got out, and Mr. Lyon, not being much pleased with the prospect of his enterprise, went back to New York on other business; first, however, having satisfied himself that the

LODE RAN IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION,—

a fact which we must beg the readers of this article to remember; for, though the direction of a lode seems to be one of those things which would not be apt to escape the memory of any one interested in it, it will be observed throughout this strange tale that the business of silver-mining, at least in the Wasatch range, seems to impair the mnemonic almost as much as it improves the inventive faculties of the mind. To New York, then, went Lyon, having first made up his mind that the lode ran in a northwesterly direction, and, singular as it may seem, no sooner had he disappeared than the Emma became suddenly productive, a large body of ore was struck, and Messrs. Woodman and Chisholm, not caring so much for the niceties of partnership-law as for silver, took in some new partners, and came at the same time to the conclusion that it was necessary to oust Mr. Lyon, on the ground that the vein now opened out was running in a different direction from what it was when the original shaft was sunk. Into the

EMMA SILVER MINE OF UTAH

these gentlemen had now organized themselves, and between the Lyon and the Emma Silver Mine a suit raged for three days in the District Court of Utah, in which were engaged no less than seventeen lawyers, and among them, as Lyon's principal attorney, the Hon. W. M. Stewart, Senator for Nevada. What Lyon desired was an inspection of the mine, in order that the defective memories of his former partners might be refreshed as to the direction of the lode. He gained his suit, and, on the inspection, it proved that Lyon was right, and the direction of the lode was northwesterly. His suit was thereupon compromised; but, to understand the nature of the compromise, it is necessary to turn to other scenes and introduce new characters.

Vermont, of late years, has been the cradle of great men. From Vermont came Fisk; from Vermont came the gentlemen who have lately organized the Vermont Central Railroad; from Vermont, too, came

TRENOR WILLIAM PARK.

Originally a country lawyer in that State, he came early to the conclusion that the confined life of New England was too narrow for a man of his metal, and he went to practice in San Francisco,—a city in which the practice of the law has the great advantage of including, among its legitimate and recognized weapons, what are still considered in the less progressive communities of the Eastern coast the crimes of champerty and maintenance. Like most of the gentlemen who have begun their careers as country lawyers in Vermont, and then emigrated to develop wider spheres of usefulness elsewhere, Mr. Park first really obtained distinction as a Receiver. It was the celebrated Mariposa estate which he received, and so well did he perform his duties that he is said to have acquired the name among his friends and admirers of the

"GREAT EXHAUSTING RECEIVER."

It may be inferred from this that Mr. Park had acquired no small knowledge of mining law; and when we say that, about March, 1871, he and one Gen. Baxter made a careful inspection of the Emma, it is tantamount to saying that they came at once to the conclusion that the mine had been badly managed. To improve the property they purchased one-half of the mine, and, when Mr. Lyon's compromise came to be arranged, it was found that such had been their energy in developing its resources that they had already spent $1,500,000 upon it, with no returns. In any comprehensive scheme of improvement it was necessary that this money should be restored to them, and, as neither Mr. Lyon nor Messrs. Woodward and Chisholm had that amount of money on the spot, development could never be complete without a sale of the mine. But to place the mine on the Little Cottonwood Canon market was difficult, for the same reason that, in the old English song, the gentleman who put a rope round his wife's neck and took her for sale to the market-town found it difficult to dispose of her: in the Little Cottonwood Canon the population were "all of them sellers." There were a dozen mines within easy reach, but there were no quotations in the canon. To people who were really interested in a comprehensive scheme of development, there was but one thing to do. The mine must be sold—at a distance. The mine must be sold where money was plenty, and the nature of canons unfamiliar. The mine

MUST BE SOLD IN LONDON.

The name was changed to the "Emma Silver Mining Company of New York," and Mr. Lyon was compromised with on the understanding that he should receive one-eighth of what the mine sold for, less the $1,500,000 (which Messrs. Park and Baxter had theoretically expended in their first attempt at development), in consideration of his (Lyon's) holding over his claim till the 15th of November following, while a United States patent was being got. Before Mr. Park and Senator Stewart went to London, however, there were one or two matters to be attended to. There must be an inspection and report upon the value of the mine by an expert, and, in order that this report should be all that it ought to be, there must be some preparation of the mine. Mr. Silas Williams, it seems, is admitted by Mr. Park to be about the best man in his acquaintance to prepare a mine, and Mr. Williams was sent for. In the month of September the number of men working on the mine was reduced from a hundred to a dozen. No one was allowed to go into the mine without a written order, and armed men were stationed as guards at the entrances, while Mr. Silas Williams occupied himself in

PLASTERING AND ENGRAFTING SILVER-ORE

on to the limestone rock. The mine was now nearly worked out; there were 1,500 tons of ore raised and on hand, and the value of the mine was, in Mr. Park's opinion, at that time expressed, about $250,000. The details of the preparation being arranged, Mr. Park and Senator Stewart sailed for England. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, had been through the mine, had seen the plastered walls, and made a very interesting and instructive report, for which he is said to have been promised $5,000, and a second sum of $45,000 if the sale in England was accomplished.

The scene changes now to England, where we find Mr. Park and Senator Stewart, armed with Prof. Silliman's report, trying, at first without success, to float their scheme. To investors, silver-mines seem a little speculative, and the history of investments in Erie had not tended to strengthen public confidence in new and unknown American securities, promoted by old and well-known American speculators, even when reported upon by the "Sir Roderick Murchison of the United States." If Mr. Park had not been a man of real genius, the scheme might never have been floated to this city. But Mr. Park was a man of genius, and it occurred to him that if the new English company were

HEADED BY GEN. SCHENCK,

the American Minister in London, it would probably acquire a reputation at once. Gen. Schenck having little or no money, it was arranged that money should be provided him, and that he should thus enter the Company as a bona-fide investor. This was no less important than the preparation of the mine by Mr. Silas Williams.

On the 9th of November, 1871, the prospectus of the Emma Silver Mining Company, limited, appeared, announcing the formation of the new company with a capital of £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares, of which 25,000 shares were offered by subscription, the vendors retaining the other 25,000. The Directors were announced to be: George Anderson, Esq., M. P., London, Chairman; E. Brydges Willyams, Esq., M. P., London, Deputy Chairman; Percy Doyle, Esq., C. B., London; E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M. P., London; the Hon. J. C. Stanley, London; Maj.-Gen. Schenck, United States Minister, London; Gen. Henry Baxter, ex-President New York Central Railway, New York; Trenor William Park, Esq., President National Bank, Vermont; the Hon W. M. Stewart, United States Senator, Nevada. The Trustees were to be: George Anderson, Esq.; Maj.-Gen. Robert Schenck; and J. H. Puleston, Esq. (of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., American bankers), London. These three gentlemen were to act as Trustees for the shareholders until the property purchased was duly transferred; and, until that was done, no part of the purchase-money was to be paid.

The property meanwhile

HAD GREATLY INCREASED IN VALUE.

There was, in the first place, cash, being the accrued profits receivable from consignments of ore by the vendors to London and Liverpool, amounting to £46,300. There were 2,800 tons of first-class ore being forwarded to England, of the estimated net value of £70,000. There were 8,000 tons second-class ore, piled up at mine for smelting there, of the estimated net value of £64,000. There were 13,250 tons first-class ore, already developed in various parts of the mine, of the estimated net value of £357,750. And there were also 2,600 tons first-class ore from mine to London, expected to arrive during January and February, and to produce, net, £65,000. It was stated also that the ore previously sent to England had realized an average of £37 19s 3d per ton. The cost of extracting the ore ready for shipment or sale had hitherto been under 15s per ton, or only about 2 per cent of its value, a fact unprecedented in the annals of mining. Judging by the profits of the preceding four months' working, the estimated net yield of the mine would be at the rate of £700,000 per annum; or, if smelting-works were erected, as the proper business way to do, then the total profit would amount to the enormous figure of £800,000 per annum. Furthermore, with a view to equalize and ensure the steady and continuous payments of dividends, the divisions of profits were to be restricted to 18 per cent per annum, until £180,000, equal to twelve months' dividends, were in hand in London, after which time the whole of the earnings were to be divided among the shareholders.

MR. PARK RECEIVED £500,000 IN CASH,

settled with Mr. Albert Grant (an English speculator, as expert in rigging the market as Mr. Silas Williams had shown himself in preparing, plastering, and engrafting) for £100,000, and a further prospective sum of £60,000 or £70,000 more, which he seems to have got afterwards; while with Mr. James E. Lyon, entitled to one-eighth of the purchase, less $1,500,000, a compromise was effected by which he got $30,000 for his whole claim,—Mr. Park very kindly letting him know that a peculiar arrangement had been entered into, by which the whole of the London shares were locked up and inaccessible, in the hands of Mr. Grant, for nine months or more, and that, before the expiration of that period, in all human probability, the "game would be played out" and the mine "bust up." Mr. Lyon being thus got rid of, the other old claimants renounced all their rights in favor of Mr. Park upon the payment of $50 a share, and in consideration of an undertaking on the part of Mr. Park to make up to the new London Company for any discrepancy between the actual amount of first-class ore and the 2,800 tons mentioned in the prospectus. It is hardly necessary to say that, as there were only 1,800 tons of this ore in existence, Mr. Park at once paid over to the London Emma Company £28,000, and the London Emma Company entered the payment in their books as received for "missing ore."

After this,

EVERYTHING WENT ON BEAUTIFULLY.

There was, to be sure, here and there an adverse rumor in circulation, and Gen. Schenck was obliged to resign his position as Director; but that was only a matter of diplomatic etiquette, and had nothing to do with the merits of the mine; and the 18 per cent dividends now began to be paid, together with an announcement from the Directors that they had "taken great pains to verify every statement in the prospectus," and were "confirmed in their opinion" that such statements were "strictly accurate." The production at the mine went on increasing, for, on the 1st of February, with the monthly dividend, came a statement of "ore sold at Utah, 1,000 tons—£28,000," which was the same quantity *short* from the 2,800 tons which is referred to in the prospectus as "now at railway station en route to London." On the 7th of March a meeting of the Company was held, at which Mr. G. Anderson, the Chairman, stated to the shareholders that silver was coming out of the mine so fast that it seemed very likely that they would get "30 or 40 per cent instead of 18." Meantime, to dispel the rumors which had sprung up about the Company, Mr. Park offered to pay the expenses of the whole of the Board if they would only go out to the Little Cottonwood Canon,—if they would only go out and examine the property for themselves. This they did not care to do; but Mr. Brydges Willyams did, receiving a check for his trouble of £5,000. With Mr. Willyams, as a personal friend, went

MR. G. A. LAWRENCE,

better known as the author of "Guy Livingstone" and other works of fiction; and the result of his connection with the enterprise is a very agreeable instance of how much any development of the resources of nature benefits not merely those directly interested, but all classes of the community. Mr. Lawrence, a literary man, and not skilled in mining, was much struck with what he saw in Utah, and on his return wrote a book called "Silverland," containing a chapter devoted to the Emma Mine, for which he received a thousand guineas from his publishers, while his expenses were paid by his friend, Mr. Willyams. One of the malicious rumors about this trip was, that Mr. Park sent word out that Mr. Willyams was to have a home provided for him both in New York an Utah, and that he was on no account to be allowed to go anywhere near a hotel or converse with suspicious characters. With Mr. Willyams went Mr. Stewart and Prof. Silliman; and the reports received from the mine were so favorable that, on the 1st of April, 1872, the Directors invited the stockholders to take the locked-up and inaccessible vendors' shares, the Directors being desirous of getting a quotation on the Stock Exchange, and it being necessary for this that more shares should be held by the Company itself. The only difficulty, they said, was about the price; but they had succeeded in inducing the vendors to dispose of shares at £23—the market-price.

THE SHARES WERE TAKEN,

or taken in great measure, and everything went on even more swimmingly than before, although, strange to say, no quotation was granted. The papers stated that "The Directors would be in possession of the £180,000 reserve in a few days, and would then immediately commence paying 36 per cent dividend." A pamphlet by "Nummus" appeared, called "Mining Enterprise in America, as Illustrated by the History of a Great Investment," which was printed by a respectable publishing house, Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, and in some way seemed to have been published by them, though it was not, and they knew apparently nothing about mining enterprise in America. Extracts from this were made in such papers as the *Mining World* and *Stock-Exchange Review*, and sent free to every stockholder. On the 1st of May, the Directors announced the return of Mr. Willyams with highly satisfactory accounts, and a meeting was held on the 7th of that month to hear them. Mr. Willyams, having lost his father, could not attend it; but a letter from him was read, in which he expressed the opinion that the property was

"HONESTLY WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE

what it was three months ago," while Mr. Silliman's second report said that the recent discoveries were "a guarantee for the future of regular and satisfactory dividends;" and, on a stockholder venturing to inquire if he might be informed "what amount of ore was actually in sight, seen, and measured," the Chairman, Mr. Anderson, advised him to read the reports, and he would find that Prof. Silliman vouched for 32,000 tons. On the 1st of November, the Directors announced the quantity of ore raised to date as 10,190 tons. The monthly dividends went on, the thirteenth being paid on the 2d of December, 1872; and, on the 10th of that month, Mr. Anderson made a report, detailing a visit to the mine, giving a glowing account of the property (the ore raised was 11,420 tons), and paying a high tribute to the loyalty and disinterestedness of Messrs. Park and Stewart.

With this gratifying tribute, the history of the Emma Mine may be said to close. To be sure, there is an appendix in the way of charges, the explanations, and balance-sheet, and proceedings by stockholders; but these are proceedings relating to individuals, their private fortunes, their integrity, and so on. But, as a mine, the Emma, on the 10th of December, 1872,

CEASED TO EXIST.

There were no more dividends; there was no more ore either in Utah, or in New York, or in London, or on the high seas, to arrive. The 32,000 tons vouched for by Prof. Silliman had disappeared; so had the 11,420 tons raised; so had the £46,300 "cash on hand," which was an imaginary sum paid over first in the purchase-money to the vendors, and repaid the next day to the Company; so had £193,000 in dividends, the money for the last two of which it seems had been lent to the Company by Mr. Park, as it was itself insolvent; and, in fact, the mine had netted about £47,000 from the 9th of November, 1871, to the 31st of December, 1872. Meanwhile, it appeared that the Company had been

MINING ON GROUND NOT THEIR OWN.

It will be remembered that the mine ran northwest and southeast, but the Company which got the patent discovered that in a northwest and southeast direction there were other claims,—the Illinois, the Cincinnati, the San Francisco Emma, and the North Star,—all working close by. So, in order to avoid this difficulty, the patent was taken northeast and southwest, while the mining was done northwest and southeast—in the true direction of the lode. By this arrangement they secured a good title in their patent, and at the same time it did not in reality make very much difference which way it was worked, for it would "bust up," as Mr. Park said, in a few months at any rate. In this way they mined their way into land of the Illinois Company, and the balance-sheet disclosed the fact that they owed the Illinois Company £18,000 on this account, which reduced the £47,000 to £29,000. As to the quantity of ore remaining in the mine Mr. Park says: "No one can tell as to the quantity of ore remaining in the mine,

SAVE HIM WHO MADE IT";

this being supposed to be a pious reference to the Creator of the Universe.

There are one or two more things which it is necessary to state in order to explain the nature of the source from which this information all comes. In November, 1871, one E. T. Paffard having a little money to spare, and seeing a notice of the Emma Company in some newspaper, obtained a prospectus, and became strongly impressed with the statements contained in it, vouched for by such names as it bore, and especially by the name of Gen. Schenck, the United States Minister. Being desirous of adding to his income, he took such shares as were within his means, not on speculation, but as an investor. When the bubble burst, he determined to find out why it was that shares were worth £3 which had been worth £23, and he has spent much time and trouble in correspondence and examination, and has in the end got together the

REAL HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE,

in a little pamphlet dedicated "To the Shareholders of the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited), and to the Shareholders in Mines of a Similar Nature in Utah and Nevada." He gives in an interesting and instructive appendix, his correspondence with the eminent gentlemen connected with the enterprise, and, with a hopefulness which is certainly to be commended in one who has bought his experience so dear, he takes as the motto of his True History of the Emma Mine "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*"

A Cruel Stepmother--Inhuman Treatment of a Child.

Salamanca, N. Y. (Dec. 16), Correspondence of the New York World.

A 6-year old daughter of Peter Mosky, a Polander, living about a mile from here, while looking for a cow in the woods on Tuesday last, lost an old shawl. Returning home, her stepmother beat her terribly and compelled her to go back into the woods and look for the lost garment. It was nearly night. The child, cold and hungry, came back home several times during the night and begged to get in, but was driven away by her stepmother and told that she could not come in until she found the shawl. She wandered about in the mountain until Friday, when she was discovered by a neighbor in a semi-unconscious condition under a shelving rock. She was almost naked, and would have died before night. Mosky and his wife were arrested. At the hearing in this place it was established that Mrs. Mosky had long been in the habit of beating the little girl in the most cruel manner. She had been compelled to do the hardest kind of labor, the refuse of the table forming her principal food. So famished had she been at times that she had disputed with the dogs for the possession of a crust or a bone. She had been kept out doors all night in bitter winter weather with the slightest covering. Her feet were terribly frozen, as had been her ears and hands. Her stepmother had frequently tied her up by the thumbs and whipped her until the blood would run to the floor. She had stripped her down and drenched her with cold water in the coldest weather. Once she held her over the fire until the skin was blistered on her back. Her father stood in such awe of his wife that he never dared to interfere. Great excitement was created by the developments made, and summary punishment threatened against the inhuman stepmother. She and her husband were released, singularly, and the ill-treated child taken out of their control.

The Rod in School.

I was a teacher myself twenty-five years ago, and near me was a district-school,—the Principal a gentleman. He had large boys, 17 and 18 years old. He kept a ratan, and used it freely; he also kept a Bible, and this, if he saw any boy across the school-room looking a little suspicious, he would sling at their heads. This the boys called "circulating the Scriptures" and "the Bible going on a mission." Hearing the reports from this school, I made the remark that I believed I could put a young lady into that school, a pupil of mine, who would govern it with one finger. One of the Trustees, hearing I had made the remark, came to see me. He said the boys had taken the teacher up bodily the day before, and carried him out into the street and set him down there, and that he had no doubt it was the worst school in the city. I said, nevertheless, that I would like to try it. The young lady that I had in my mind belonged to one of the first families in the State, and was at home. She was further advanced in mathematics than any other I could recommend. I wrote her all the particulars. She hesitated at first, but her father, who was "one of nature's noblemen," urged her to come. She did, and never had the least trouble with one of those boys. She kept no ratan or any other whip. The school filled up, and was one of the best-disciplined schools in the city. The reason was, she could control herself, and had government in her eye. When she spoke she was obeyed. There is no government in the whip; it is mere power the stronger holds over the weaker. The man that cannot govern a school without a whip had better be turned into the street to break stones.—*Communication to the New York Herald.*

Bischoffsheim--Eccentricities of the Great Paris Banker.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* reviews the career of the eminent banker, M. Bischoffsheim, whose death was recently announced by telegraph. He leaves a fortune which is estimated at between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 of francs, and all made by himself. He not only deprived himself, but his family, of all but the bare necessaries of life. It was only a few years ago that he could afford to have wine upon his table, and the ordinary delicacies of life were sternly forbidden. M. Bischoffsheim has two sons and one daughter, and the former are well known to every flaneur upon the boulevards. They are seen on every public occasion, but, although living in the midst of wealth, they have lived in the midst of great privation. The two sons were only too glad to flee from the paternal roof, but the income allowed them was insufficient. Naturally they were led into debt and folly. After one scene the father allowed the eldest an apartment and a Victoria with one horse, but this concession was made by protocol, and a regular agreement was signed. The document enumerated what the young man of 30 odd must not do, and the moment a single stipulation was violated supplies were cut off immediately. In this way two young men with good hearts and a fair amount of brains have been rendered unfit for any public duties, and they will live out their days in the enjoyment of a wealth of which they were deprived in the days of youth. The Bischoffsheims are very much liked for their politeness and amiability, and everybody in Parisian society has sympathized most heartily in their deprivations. Neither are married, and they now [illegible] something like five and twenty millions each.

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THE COUNCIL.

The Demand of the Unemployed.

The Relief and Aid Society Requested to Expend Its Funds Liberally.

Cook County Is Asked to Help in the Work.

The Tax-Levy Fixed at Eighteen Mills.

Confirmation of Rehm, Forrest, and the Other Nominees.

Proposition to Get a Vault in Which to Store the City Funds.

The Mayor Believes There Will Be Money to Pay the January Interest.

A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair. There was a very large attendance of spectators, crowding the chamber and its approaches; and, in anticipation of the deputation of workingmen, a large police force was distributed, under command of Capt. Buckley. The full Council was present, with the exception of Ald. Kehoe, who did not take his seat until late in the evening.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following and moved its passage:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held on the West Side, at Turner Hall, on Sunday the 21st inst., it was alleged that a large number of residents of this city, able and willing to work, were without the means of supplying themselves and their families with the necessaries of life; and,

WHEREAS, Said destitute persons demanded work or bread from the city; and,

WHEREAS, The City Treasury is in such a depleted condition that it is impossible to aid such persons immediately, directly or indirectly, and having no authority to contract a measure but by borrowing money;

WHEREAS, It is understood that the Relief and Aid Society has a large sum of money on hand, contributed for the relief of worthy distressed residents of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said Relief and Aid Society be, and they are hereby, requested to expend and distribute the funds in their hands liberally to all worthy persons needing aid, and that, for the purpose of supplying immediate wants, they employ an efficient force to examine into the needs of residents and to relieve the needy to the full extent of their ability.

Resolved, That a committee of three Aldermen from each division of the city be appointed by the Mayor to assist the said Relief and Aid Society in the proper distribution of said relief fund.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Mayor appointed the following as the Special Committee of nine: Aldermen Cullerton, O'Brien, Moore, Brandt, Corcoran, Stout, Richardson, Dixon, and Stone.

Ald. Woodman moved that the Committee report, at the next regular meeting, their success with the Relief and Aid Society.

Ald. Hildreth was in favor of waiting until the Workingmen's Committee was heard from.

MORE RELIEF RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. M. B. Bailey offered the following:

WHEREAS, It would appear from the numerous reports of distress among the laboring population of our city, that there is an urgent need of immediate and active measures being taken for their relief; and

WHEREAS, It would also appear that the said laboring classes are by means of public meetings, etc., bringing their grievances before their more prosperous fellow-citizens, in a manner that is calculated to arouse the sympathy of every right-minded citizen;

WHEREAS, It is commonly believed that there is now a large balance of nearly $1,000,000 remaining in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society of this city; and

WHEREAS, It also appears from the recent financial statement of the Treasurer of Cook County that the Board of Commissioners of Cook County are in a condition to render material succor to our poor in this the hour of their urgent appeal for help; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to wait upon the Relief and Aid Society of this city, and, with the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, to ascertain how far these bodies may be disposed to enter into active co-operation with the Common Council with a view to the relief of said laboring classes by providing means of honest labor, and thus saving them from absolute pauperism, and probably from crime.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mayor Colvin said he had been informed by Mr. Wirt Dexter that about $600,000 remained in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society, which was paying it out very rapidly.

RAILROAD CARS ON CROSSINGS.

Ald. Cullerton submitted an amendment to the ordinance relative to detached railroad cars standing on any crossing more than five minutes, so as to make the ordinance cover the entire city limits. Engrossment was waived and the ordinance was passed.

A VAULT FOR THE CITY DEPOSITS.

Ald. Sidwell submitted the following, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, The recent painful disclosure showing the reckless and illegal manner in which the affairs of the City Treasurer have been conducted demand a prompt and radical change in the management thereof;

WHEREAS, The defalcation of the late City Treasurer has fully demonstrated the folly and hazard of loaning the public funds to either corporations or individuals; therefore,

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the practicability of leasing or building a vault convenient to the City Hall, in which the city moneys shall be placed for safe keeping, and thus obviate the necessity of loaning to or depositing the same with a bank, and that they report the result of their investigation to this Council at the earliest convenience.

THE TAX-LEVY.

Ald. McGrath stated that the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion that the proposed reduction of the tax-levy of 1873 would be illegal, and the Finance Committee had therefore given up the plan. The Comptroller and Corporation Counsel had prepared an ordinance, which reduces the levy to 18 mills, reliance being placed on what will be received for licenses to make up the amount which would be raised by 20 mills. There was great necessity for passing the ordinance at once, for the reason that it would require two weeks to make out the warrants and return the books to the Collector. The Collector had informed him that a great many persons were prepared to pay their taxes, and that a very large amount would be collected every day.

THE ORDINANCE

is, in substance, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the following taxes for the municipal year 1873 be, and the same are, hereby levied for the several purposes herein specified: 2 78-100 mills on the dollar to defray the contingent and other expenses of the city not otherwise specially provided for; 1-100 of a mill to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the general bonded debt at maturity; 4-100 of a mill to provide a sinking fund to pay at maturity the school bonds authorized by Sec. 5, Chap. 7, of amendments to City Charter, approved March 9, 1867, and the payment of such bonds as may have been heretofore issued for schools or school purposes; [illegible] mills to defray the expenses of lighting the city; 31-100 of a mill to meet the interest accruing on the general bonded debt of said city and on temporary loans; 2 5-100 mills for police expenses; 3 2-100 mills to meet the expenses of procuring grounds for schoolhouses and buildings and repairing schoolhouses and supporting and maintaining schools; 1 47-100 for permanent improvements; 1 11-100 mills to defray the expenses of cleaning and repairing the streets and alleys; 1 41-100 mills to meet the interest accruing on the sewerage and other improvement debts, and to provide for the payment of said debts, and to maintain the sewerage and keep the same in repair; 1 28-100 mills as a water tax for the extension of water-mains or for the maintenance of the water-works; 2 24-100 mills as sewerage fund tax for the extension and building of sewers and maintaining them; 16-100 of a mill as a library fund tax.

Ald. McGrath stated that the ordinance was prepared by the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller. He moved the waiving of engrossment. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

The special order of the evening, the police nominations, was taken up.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Council concur in the nomination of Jacob Rehm as Police Superintendent. The motion prevailed by a [illegible] vote.

The nomination of E. F. C. Klokke as Police Commissioner was confirmed by a vote of 28 [illegible].

The nomination of John F. Brown as Fish Inspector was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

The nomination of Miles Kehoe as City [illegible] was confirmed by a vote of 28 to 12.

The nomination of John Amberg as Clerk of the Police Court, West Division, was confirmed by a vote of 34 to 4.

The nomination of James G. Spencer as Clerk of the Police Court, North Division, was confirmed by a vote of 37 to 1.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE GAS INSPECTOR.

The nomination of John E. Siebel as Gas Inspector occasioned a remonstrance from practical gas men, presented by Ald. Quirk. The remonstrance protested against the appointee on the ground of lack of qualification, and urged that a practical mechanic should be secured for the position.

Ald. Quirk moved that the report and remonstrance be referred back to the Committee on Gaslight, with instructions to report Monday evening.

Ald. Woodman was in favor of abolishing the office of Gas Inspector.

Ald. Richardson moved to lay the remonstrance on the table, and proceed to vote on the question of confirmation. He withdrew the motion.

Ald. Schaffner moved to refer the remonstrance to the Committee, and proceed to vote on the confirmation.

Ald. Woodman moved to postpone action on the nomination for three weeks.

Ald. Cullerton wanted a vote on the question of confirmation.

Mayor Colvin stated that the appointment of Prof. Siebel was urged by a Committee of Rush Medical College, and he would give a guarantee that he was a scientific man, and was peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

Ald. Schaffner urged immediate action on the appointment, but, as the workingmen's committee was present, he moved a suspension of the rules in order that the committee might present their address. The motion prevailed, and, after some time devoted to the workingmen's committee subject, the Council resumed consideration of the nomination of Prof. Siebel as Gas Inspector.

The motion to postpone for three weeks was lost by a vote of 18 to 22.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 26 to 14.

The nomination of Charles H. Gillespie as Sealer of Weights and Measures was confirmed by a vote of 37 to 3.

The nomination of John O'Neill as Oil Inspector was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

The nomination of J. C. K. Forrest as City Clerk was confirmed by a vote of 21 to 19.

Mayor Colvin withdrew the appointment of John H. McAvoy as Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The communication of Comptroller Hayes, submitted at a previous meeting of the Council, and published in THE TRIBUNE, came up for action.

Ald. Schaffner stated that the Mayor had been assured by the city officials that the city would be in readiness to meet all its obligations, and, as the emergency for acting on the resolutions no longer existed, he moved their reference to the Finance Committee and Mayor, with instructions to report Monday evening.

Ald. McGrath moved to amend by simply postponing until Monday. There was a question as to the legality of the resolutions, and that point should be settled first. Possibly there would be no necessity for taking action.

The Mayor said he had every reason to believe that all the money needed would be raised by Jan. 1, and he hoped that the city employes would receive their pay by the 24th inst.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE SEWER.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending that the Board of Public Works be directed to have the Fullerton avenue conduit constructed as rapidly as possible. It was laid over.

The Council then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson has been chosen pastor of the Norwegian M. E. Church.

An additional teacher being needed in the public school, on account of the formation of a high-school class, Miss M. E. Patterson, of Freeport, has received the appointment.

There were 544 scholars enrolled in the public schools of the village during the past term, with an average attendance of nearly 500.

President C. H. Fowler will fill several lecture-engagements in the East during the Christmas vacation.

The chair of Civil Engineering in the University will be occupied next term by Prof. Metcalf, who has been employed for several years on the United States Lake Survey.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Charles G. Haskin, an Evanston merchant, to Miss Helen M. Kirk, daughter of James S. Kirk, Esq., of Oakton. The ceremony takes place on the evening of Jan. 1.

Two $100 prizes are to be open to competition by the students of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and the subjects have been announced. The subject of the essays for the Bishop Divinity Prize is "In what Consists the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and by what Criteria Is It to Be Determined?" This is a special prize, established by Mr. A. E. Bishop, of Chicago. Mr. William Blackstone, of Oak Park, has founded a permanent prize, to be known as the Blackstone Divinity Prize. For this, the subject is: "Divine prophecies are of the nature of their Author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day, and they are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and germinant accomplishments through many ages, though the light and fullness of them may refer to one age."

The Evanston Catholic Church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, a large congregation being present. In the afternoon the sacrament of confirmation was administered to over 100 persons. A mission has been in progress at the church during the past week, and services have been held every morning and evening. Much interest has been manifested.

THE MUSICAL QUESTION.

A meeting of the united Irish-American civic and military organizations was held at Father Mathew Temperance Hall, Sunday, for the purpose of considering the enormous price demanded by the Union bands for street-music on particular days.

Mr. David Walsh, President, in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved, as the sense of the Convention, that no music be engaged from any of the Union bands by the Societies represented for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The following were adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of the various civic and military societies be, and the same are, hereby instructed to meet at Father Mathew Temperance Hall at 2 o'clock p. m. on the first Sunday in January next, to take into consideration the propriety of utilizing and properly distributing the several bands of music controlled by their societies for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, we adjourn to meet on the second Sunday in January at Father Mathew Temperance Hall at 2 o'clock p. m., to hear the report of the Presidents.

Resolved, That THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

PERTEET.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of Joliet, to the Rev. J. A. Smale, of this city.

It may be a satisfaction for you to know that, when Perteet bade Miss Arnold good bye, he whispered, "I told the lie, and Mr. Smale the truth, in that discussion." Miss A. wished me to write you this fact. The anxiety to suppress those two confessions was proper on his part, for they were false in that they concealed a part of the truth. He wished both suppressed, that when the truth came out the falsity of the first should not be known. Poor man, his crimes were great. Having done all I could in those last few hours to bring him to true repentance, I leave him with a just and loving God.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dec. 18, at a meeting of the male members of St. George's Chapel, of which the Rev. Charles H. Tucker is pastor, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society be called the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church; and that we adopt the doctrine, worship, and government of this Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Kankakee Line.

Commencing to-morrow morning, the Kankakee Line and Baltimore & Ohio Railway reduce the rates of fare as follows:

Chicago to Cincinnati, now $10, to $7.

Chicago to Washington and Baltimore, now $19, to $15.

Chicago to Philadelphia, now $20, to $17.

This virtually reduces the rates between Chicago and New York, as the local fare from Philadelphia to New York is $3.25, which, added to the rate of $17 to Philadelphia, makes $20.25 to New York.

Merry Christmas

At Robert Small's, No. 342 West Madison street, who has on hand a supply of extra Christmas beef, killed by Mr. Thomson, of which notice has been given in these columns. Also a lot of fine Southdown mutton and everything to correspond to make a good Christmas dinner. Give him a call, and you will be amply repaid by hearing your guests exclaim, "What excellent meat!"

Gold Watches and Chains.

Benjamin Allen & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street, second floor, will sell gold watches, chains, chain bracelets, and other jewelry, at unusually low prices, to reduce stock.

THE COURTS.

Decision in the Frazer Patent-Grease Case.

Interesting Charge by Judge Blodgett.

Suits Against the City—Bankruptcy Items.

THE FRAZER PATENT-GREASE CASE.

The arguments in the case of George R. Davis against John A. Packard were concluded yesterday, and the case given to the jury. The following copious abstract of Judge Blodgett's charge will give, in a very clear manner, all the facts necessary:

This suit is brought to recover penalties alleged to have been incurred by the defendant from a violation of the thirty-ninth section of the Patent law of July 8, 1870. The section reads as follows:

"If any person shall in any manner mark upon anything made, used, or sold by him, for which he has not obtained a patent, the name, or any imitation of the name, of any person who has obtained a patent therefor, without the consent of such patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives, or shall in any manner mark upon or affix to any such patented article the word 'Patent' or 'Patentee,' or the words 'Letters Patent,' or any word of like import, with intent to imitate or counterfeit the mark or device of the patentee, without having the license or consent of such patentee or his assigns or legal representatives, or shall, in any manner, mark upon, or affix to, any unpatented article the word 'Patent,' or any word importing that the same is patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public, he shall be liable, for every such offense, to a penalty of not less than $100 with costs, one moiety of said penalty to the person who shall sue for the same and the other to the use of the United States." The suit is brought upon the last clause of the section; that is, "Shall in any manner mark upon, or affix to, any unpatented article the word 'Patent,' or any word importing that the same is patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public."

The language of the statute makes the person violating it liable to a penalty of not less than $100 for every such offense; but this language has been held by the courts to only justify a penalty of $100. So that, while the language "not less than $100" might be thought to imply a discretionary power in the jury to inflict a penalty for a greater amount than the sum named as a minimum limit, yet the courts have uniformly constructed this class of statutes to authorize a penalty for the amount named, and no more.

In order to make out the offense charged, the plaintiff must prove: First, that defendant affixed, or caused to be affixed, the word "Patent" to the article described in the declaration. Second, that no patent had ever been issued to the defendant, or any person under or for whom he was acting, upon the article so marked. Third, that the word "Patent" was affixed to such article by the defendant, or by his direction, for the purpose of deceiving the public. Fourth, that the article so marked was patentable if a patent had been applied for in the proper time and manner by the inventor.

The undisputed facts in this case seem to be these: That, some time in 1858, Mr. Samuel Frazer, of Galena, in this State, made some experiments by which he demonstrated the utility of oils distilled from resin at a low temperature, for the manufacture of lubricating material, and, on the 12th day of June, 1860, he obtained a patent from the United States "for an improvement in the distillation of oils from resin." In other words, the patent is technically and legally on the process, and not upon the product, of the distillation. Soon after obtaining his patent, Mr. Frazer commenced to manufacture and place upon the market an article composed mainly of resin-oils, produced by his process of distillation, combined with certain alkaline and caustic substances, and other oil, which he designated as "Frazer's Patent Axle-Grease," and which name he marked upon the packages, the peculiar composition of which he preserved and guarded as a secret.

This business he carried on quite extensively, first at Galena, by himself and Mr. Hunter, and afterwards in this city, in association with George B. Swift and others, until the spring or the latter part of the winter of 1870,—marking the packages as I have described. In the latter part of the winter or spring of 1870, Frazer sold to the defendant his interest in the patent for the business of making this axle-grease, and subsequently the defendant purchased the interests of all, or nearly all, the persons who had been associated with Frazer in said business, for which the defendant and his associates paid about the sum of $75,000. The price thus paid was mainly for the patent and the secret formula for making the grease out of the oils and other substances; it being admitted that the machinery and fixtures used by Frazer and his copartners was of little, if any, value.

Soon after making this purchase, the defendant and those associated with him as owners of this patent organized a corporation under the style of "Frazer's Lubricator Company," of which Company the defendant became President; and since the organization of such Company, which was about the 29th of April, 1870, the defendant has owned a majority of the stock, and has been the general manager of its business affairs; and said corporation has continued to carry on the business of making the article known as "Frazer's Patent Axle-Grease," and has, by its employes, marked the packages and cases of this article with the words, "Frazer's Patent Axle-Grease" in substantially the same manner as Frazer and his associates had formerly done, making them in substantially the same way. Perhaps practically the precise degree of temperature fixed by the patent has not been at all times followed, as the different qualities of resin may, as testified to by some of the witnesses, have required some slight modifications in the temperature in order to produce the kind of oil necessary for this purpose; the essential condition being that the oil should be so distilled as that it would make the kind of grease which Frazer had put upon the market, and which the defendant and his Company continued to manufacture.

It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that, at the time the defendant purchased Frazer's interest in this patent, he was informed that the patent did not cover or protect the axle-grease which Frazer had been making. It is also claimed by the plaintiff that, at various times since the defendant became interested in the business, he has admitted, substantially, that the patent did not protect the compound or grease they were making. All this the defendant denies; and there is a conflict of evidence on this point. The defendant also insists that all he has done in connection with the making and marking of this article has been done as an officer of the corporation, and that he is not personally responsible for these acts, but that the suit should have been brought against the corporation. But if you believe, from the evidence, that the defendant had the principal control of the business of the said Company as its Superintendent and Manager, and that the marking in question was done under his supervision by the employes of the Company, and in the due course of their employment and as part of their duty, the defendant is personally liable to this action for whatever was done by his direction or sanction by the employes or subordinates of the Company acting under him, unless you shall believe that such marking, if done by the defendant's direction or by himself, was done under the belief that he or the Company had the right to use the word "Patent" in marking the said article.

So, too, it is insisted on the part of the plaintiff that the proof shows that the article in question was marked with the word "Patent" by the defendant, or under his direction, for the purpose of deceiving the public; that is, for the purpose of falsely creating or imposing upon the public mind the idea that the article was protected by a patent. This, too, is denied by the defendant; and it is upon this point, as it seems to me, your attention to the testimony is mainly demanded, all the other substantial facts being mainly admitted, unless it be the number of packages marked.

The defendant insists that while it may even be true that he had notice, or knew, that the patent in question did not specifically cover or protect the compound which he has made and marked with the word "Patent," yet he, in good faith, supposed that, by reason of the grease being so largely composed of oils made by the patented process, he had the right to use the word "Patent" in marking the article made.

And if you are satisfied from the evidence that the defendant, in good faith, supposed that he, or the Company of which he was the manager, had the right to use the word "Patent" as it had been used by Frazer and his associates, and that the fact that the oils were made by a patented process which he had purchased and paid for—or taken an assignment of the patent—conferred upon him and the Company the right to mark the word "Patent" upon the packages of the article so largely composed of these oils, then the defendant is not liable in this action. That is to say, if you are satisfied from the evidence that the defendant was misled or deceived by the misconduct of Frazer and his associates, Swift and others, into the belief that he had the right to mark the word "Patent" on these packages, and that he did not intend to deceive the public by doing so, but only intended to assert what he honestly thought he had the right to do, then he is not liable, because the purpose to deceive is the gist of this action; and, although the defendant may have known that the oils made under the patent were not themselves patented, in the strict and technical term, and may have known at the time he purchased his interest that these oils were compounded with other ingredients by a secret process for making the article marked, yet such knowledge is not necessarily inconsistent with a belief on the part of the defendant that he had the right to mark the word "Patent" upon these packages.

This is a highly penal action, and any evidence which tends to show that the acts complained of against the defendant were not done for the purpose of deceiving the public are proper for you to consider. Any evidence tending to throw light upon the intent and purpose of the defendant should be considered, as it is purely a question of fact to be solved by you in the light of the evidence.

It will be seen that the Judge dwells with emphasis on the question of intention, as being a material point in the case. The action was in debt for $100,000, but at the close of the testimony the plaintiff offered to dismiss as to all but 100 counts, or $10,000, as he thought that would be punishment enough. The jury, after being out for about three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $100. Davis claims to be satisfied, as the decision settles the question that the article is not patented, and thus gives him and his firm of George P. Swift & Co. an equal opportunity to continue the manufacture of the article in question.

Messrs. Cooper, Garret, and Packard appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. West & Bond, Paddock & Ide, and E. A. Small for the defendant.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible] recovered judgment by default against the St. Louis, Alton & Rock Island Railroad Company for the sum of $72,782.53.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Grommes & Frankel, a dividend of 30 per cent was declared, which will be ready to-morrow or next day. It is expected that the estate will pay about 50 cents in all.

Arthur W. Penny et al. were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 22, 1874.

In the case of John M. Wyatt an order was given that the stock be sold at 50 per cent of the inventory price.

Edward Shanahan filed a voluntary petition last July, and a rule was made yesterday on West & Manning to answer it.

The Assignee of the estate of Jacob Heinrichs was ordered to sell the goods of the bankrupt now in Wadsworth's warehouse for not less than $4,000, all liens to be preserved.

John R. Hodson filed a petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His liabilities are about $23,000, and his assets $658 in personal property, all of which are claimed to be exempt.

The case of Covert & Pahlman was tried on the issue of bankruptcy, and they adjudicated bankrupt.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Very little was done yesterday, the only business being the entering of the pleas of several who were indicted for various petty offenses, and who plead guilty.

It is expected that the second trial of the O'Brien gang, indicted for playing the panel game, will come off to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of David Taylor was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Susan R. Taylor, on her filing her individual bond for $21,028.

The will of William Graham was proved, and letters given to Mary Graham, under a bond for $33,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Bagley & Wood brought suit against Ambrose S. Best, claiming $1,500.

Field, Benedict & Co. commenced an action for $1,000 against John Ross.

Rufus K. Terry begun a suit for $1,000 against Willard F. Wentworth and Charles D. Walworth.

Edmund McCarty sued Francis and Mary Flannagan to recover $1,000.

A. L. Hale & Bro. begun a suit in attachment against Edwin J. Clark for $1,543.07.

George W. Plummer, who sues for the use of George W. Plummer and John McClintock, brought suit for a broken covenant against William Dodges, laying his damages at $1,500.

The International Bank entered up judgment by confession against Thomas Foster for $5,127.49.

Albert von Steinhausen brought suit against Joseph Haas for $2,000.

Greenebaum & Foreman recovered judgment by confession against C. C. P. Holden for the sum of $3,745.50.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Valentine Haas began an action in trespass against the City of Chicago and Dr. Cudmore, laying his damages at $10,000.

Owen Owens also brought suit against the same defendant to recover $40,000.

William Harrsch, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Ullrich, deceased, filed a precipe in trespass against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, laying his damages at $5,000.

Frederick Mayer recovered judgment against Sparrow M. Nickerson for $5,028.30.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call will be 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67 to 73, 75 to 81.

Judge McRoberts' call is 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, and 67 to 80.

Judge Murphy will call 26, 28, 29, 32, 34 to 51, except 44 and 48.

Judge Rogers will have no further call until February.

Judge Booth's call will be 31 to 40.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Comptroller Hayes is improving in health, and is expected at his office to-day.

Gen. M. Douglas, formerly President and General Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been reappointed its General Solicitor.

Mr. M. Lester Coffeen, the affable and obliging Chief Clerk of the Superior Court, has just taken a temporary vacation for a week to spend Christmas and digest his turkey.

Fire-Marshal Benner was yesterday presented with an elegant fireman's lantern, by Mr. John Regan, an Assistant Fire Marshal of Boston, who is on a visit of inspection to this city.

Mr. Peter Downey, the City Scavenger, will, on application, present every member of the sanitary force of the city a fine, fat sucking-pig for Christmas. Gentlemen qualified to apply need feel no hesitation, as Mr. Downey is well supplied with the delicious animals.

Intelligence was received yesterday of the death, at Clarens, Switzerland, on the 2d inst., of Mr. E. J. Tinkham, and old, widely-known, and much-respected citizen of Chicago. Mr. Tinkham was born at Portland, Me., Dec. 10, 1818, and was, consequently, 55 years old at the time of his death. He came to Chicago in 1838. He was Cashier of R. K. Swift's bank up to 1857, was afterwards a member of the private banking-house of E. J. Tinkham & Co., and subsequently President of the Second National. Exposure at the time of the great fire was the cause of the sickness which killed him.

A very pleasant departure from the general routine of the business of Hesperia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., took place at their meeting Wednesday evening. Before proceeding to the election of officers, Dr. W. Carr came forward, and, in an appropriate speech, in which he expressed the feelings of the entire Lodge, presented to the retiring Worshipful Master, D. J. Avery, Esq., of the law firm of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, a magnificent gold watch and chain, valued at $350. The recipient was taken entirely by surprise, but in a neat manner expressed his thanks. Mr. W. A. Reed, the energetic Junior Warden, was also presented with a beautiful seal, as a slight memento of the esteem in which he is held by his brethren.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. S. Russell, U. S. A.; Edwin F. Pratt, Milwaukee; Charles L. Frost, New York; R. Saxum, U. S. A.; H. N. Smith, Plymouth. . . . . *Sherman House*—E. A. Sothern and troupe, New York; the Hon. John F. Farnsworth; the Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac; the Hon. James Coleman, Fond du Lac; the Hon. A. F. Hamilton, Baltimore; the Hon. A. A. Jackson, Janesville; Maj. J. J. Safely, Iowa. . . . . *Grand Pacific*—Robert Paulding, U. S. A.; S. P. Weller, New York; C. F. Miller, St. Paul; William L. Barnes, New York; —— James, Milwaukee; John C. Wyman, Rochester. . . . . *Clifton House*—J. D. Ripley, Galesburg; George D. Whitcomb, Wilmington.

IN GENERAL.

It is reported that Laura D. Fair has married a lawyer in San Francisco.

The late Mr. Thomas Baring, in his will, left a year's salary to every clerk in the firm of Baring Brothers & Co.

An exchange thinks it knows that John Russell Young has succeeded Mr. Connery as managing editor of the New York *Herald*.

Henry Clews' marriage to Miss Worthington, niece of the Secretary of War, is announced to take place before the close of the season.

Wilkie Collins has written his first American story, under the title of "The Dead Alive." The scene is a farm-house not far from New York.

The Misses Mixter, of Boston, who were saved from the Ville du Havre, were excellent swimmers. They went down with the ship, and then "struck out."

The *Jewish Chronicle* asks that Peerages be conferred on two distinguished members of the Hebrew community, Sir Moses Montefiore and Baron Lionel Rothschild.

Robert C. Winthrop said that the card of invitation to the Boston (Faneuil Hall) tea party, which portrayed a very large teapot, was suggestive to the speakers of what was expected of them, by its very short *spout*.

Pennock Pusey, State Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, has forwarded to Gov. Austin his resignation. Mr. Pusey is at present in Florida, and his resignation is caused by the illness of his wife, which necessitates his absence from the State.

The New York *Post* says Mr. Hepworth's insinuation that a member of Mr. Fish's family has received Spanish gold is "unworthy of a gentleman, to say nothing of a clergyman." But that is no reason Mr. Hepworth shouldn't utter it.—*Boston Post.*

A Southern paper says of Jeff Davis that "he does not care to enter Congress and play the part of the Atturian parrot seen by Humboldt in the Azores, which spoke the language of the Atturians, an extinct Indian tribe, and whose words no one could understand."

The injury to John E. Owens, while playing "Toodles" at the Newark Opera-House on Tuesday evening, was caused by his making a miscalculation in the drunken scene and falling upon the stage with great force. He was insensible when he was taken up, and it is feared that he will be obliged to cancel his engagements for some time to come.

Boss Tweed should have operated in Washington, with the assistance of Babcock. He should have improved everything thereabout at fancy prices, giving out jobs to the right parties, and dividing the profits for the sake of getting square. In this case he would have received promotion from the White House, would have been puffed in the Presidential message, and would have been confirmed by the Senators just before they took their seats in his banqueting-hall.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The noon prayer-meeting to-day will be led by the Rev. C. L. Thompson. The special subject is: "The Net Cast into the Sea."

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet at 8 o'clock this evening, in Tammany Hall, at the corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets.

The first annual ball of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be given Wednesday week, Dec. 31, at McCormick's Hall, corner of Kinzie and Clark streets.

A series of Christmas festivals are holding in the south wing of the House of the Good Shepherd, on Market street, between Hill and Elm streets, to continue during the rest of the week.

The ladies of Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a fair Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week. Tuesday there will be an oyster-supper, and Wednesday the regular Christmas Eve festival.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition will be held at the Exposition Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock of the corporation.

Among the holiday novelties is a sale of Christmas books at auction, to-day, at William A. Butters' rooms, on Randolph street. The list is extensive and varied, and includes the newest and handsomest specimens of book-making.

The sixth annual ball of the Liberty Base Ball Club will be given on New Year's Eve at Stanley Hall, corner of West Lake and Paulina streets. All interested in base ball are cordially invited, as are the public generally.

The regular Christmas-tree entertainment of the First Christian Church Sunday-school will be given at the church, on Indiana avenue, on Christmas Eve, commencing at a quarter before 8. There will be singing, recitations, etc. All are cordially invited.

JOHN MITCHEL.

An adjourned meeting of Irishmen interested in the lecture to be given by John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, was held in a parlor of Burke's Hotel yesterday evening, about forty being present. The chair was taken by T. P. Halpine, and the Secretary's duties devolved upon W. J. Onahan. On motion, a committee, consisting of Senator Kehoe, Austin Doyle, and Redmond Sheridan, was appointed to attend to the preliminary arrangements. A discussion was had upon the price of the tickets, which was finally fixed at 50 cents a seat in any part of the house, to be sold at the door of the Opera-House only, on the day of the lecture. On motion a Committee on Reception of ten, consisting of W. J. Onahan, Tom Brennan, R. Sheridan, Dan O'Hara, Senator M. Kehoe, John F. Scanlan, John Sullivan, Capt. P. C. Feeney, D. H. Hayes, John F. Finerty, and the Chairman, were appointed.

Mr. Onahan, in response to a question, stated that although nothing definite had been done, R. M. Hooley had tendered the use of his theatre on Sunday night for the lecture. On motion, the offer of Mr. Hooley was accepted, subject to the date being agreeable to Mr. Mitchel, and the Committee on Arrangements were ordered to ascertain at once from that gentleman whether the date was satisfactory or not. A motion to get up a military display was withdrawn, at the general request of the meeting. After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned until Monday evening.

RIVERSIDE.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday on Mr. Emery E. Childs, President of the Riverside Improvement Company, to get from him a statement of Mr. Gage's connection with that enterprise, as viewed from the Company's standpoint. Mr. Childs expressed his aversion for a newspaper controversy; he had never engaged in it; since he was elected President of that Company many slanders regarding Riverside had been published in the papers, but he took no notice of them, and now he had nothing to communicate. Perhaps in a week or so the interest of other parties would make a statement necessary, and if so it would be published.

A New Zealand Tribe Embracing Judaism.

A correspondent of the Hawke's Bay *Herald*, who has recently been among the Maori tribes, near Lake Taupo, in the central district of Northern New Zealand, sends a very interesting account of the Hauhaus in that quarter. These, though maintaining an independent attitude toward the Colonial Government ever since the last war left them unsubdued, have not testified any readiness to join their co-religionists to the north on the Waikato in the outrages which have lately raised the fear of fresh hostilities. According to his report, Hauhauism has toned down from its first bloody extravagances into a quiet and respectable sort of monotheism. The Hauhaus have agreed to reject the New Testament in its entirety, but they have accepted the Old, and from their native translations of it erected what is, in fact, a Judaism of their own. They have even dropped the observance of the Sunday to take up that of the Jewish Sabbath; and, in fact, in all things conform to Jewish practice so far as their knowledge enables them to go. At the headquarters of the tribe, the Ureweras, a morning and evening service is inevitably recited daily; but, more practical than certain of our High Church party, they make these daily devotions merely a matter of ten minutes or so. The service outside consists chiefly in chanting in chorus verses of the Psalms, and concludes with a short extempore prayer by one of the chiefs; for this tribe appears to have got rid of the native priests who led them into rebellion. The Ureweras have a great knowledge of Scripture, and are especially fond of justifying their own fierce acts in the last war by reference to such cases as those of Jael and Sisera, or Samuel and Agag; notwithstanding which precedents, they seem to have become a very sensible and orderly set of aborigines indeed, now that the fever of fanaticism has died out among them.

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XII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Mill, Education, and Science.
LITERARY NOTICES: Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio—Autobiography of John Stuart Mill—Clarke's Sex in Education—Grattan's British Marine Algæ.
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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 23, 1873.

The next term of the Supreme Court of Illinois will commence at Springfield, Jan. 6. The Chicago cases, arising out of the action of the State Board of Equalization, will probably be taken there.

The Printing Committee of the Senate are said to have just found out that it is not the custom in European Governments to distribute public documents gratuitously throughout the country.

Mr. Baez is no longer the President of San Domingo. Mr. Ignació Bonsales is announced as his successor. The change is principally interesting to the gentlemen who have taken stock in the ambitious Samana Bay Company. We shall probably hear very little more of annexation, or even of "protection," in the case of San Domingo.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals are improving the recess to present some definite plan for cheapening transportation. It is said that they have already determined to report in favor of giving national charters to roads running through different States. In the meantime, the Senate Committee on Transportation have started for New Orleans, to take testimony along the Gulf coast.

It is now asserted that proofs have been found against Woodruff & Robinson, an importing firm of New York, of customs' irregularities which, under the law, make their aggregate penalties the large sum of $2,000,000, though this, of course, grossly exceeds the amount due the Government for unpaid duties. They have made a proposition to pay over $35,000, but the informer naturally objects to this, as its acceptance would cut him off from the bulk of his fees.

It was stated in this paper, yesterday, in referring to the proceedings of a meeting of the subscribers to the Tipperary Election Fund, that the election cost £40,000, when the expense was but $40,000. Of the money collected in Chicago, $1,180 were sent to Ireland in February last, and this sum was improperly included in the expenses. It is now proposed to close up the business, and send the balance of the money to Ireland.

The Cheap Transportation Association, of New York, seems to be a very practical institution. The report of the Committee on Grievances, made yesterday, shows that, since Dec. 9, twelve cases out of thirteen in which overcharges were made by the railroad companies have been settled, and the excess will be returned in money. The Association will only present claims of real merit, but they report a disposition on the part of the railroads to meet them fairly.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad are ready with their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It is said that their report is exceedingly favorable, and that they express the belief that the road, with reasonably good management, can earn $12,000,000 a year. Estimating the operating expenses at 55 cents, they state that this will pay the interest on the first-mortgage and Government subsidy bonds, and leave $700,000 to be divided among the stockholders. The Directors also accept the road as completed, which requires that 5 per cent of the net earnings shall be set aside as a sinking-fund.

Harry Genet, one of the Tweed Ring convicted a day or two, has escaped from custody. This escape, taken in connection with the flight of Sharkey, the murderer, has naturally directed suspicion against the officials in charge. A few months ago, Mr. Tweed would probably have asked: "What are you going to do about it?" Four others of the Ring, the Court-House Commissioners, were to have been tried yesterday, but preferred to forfeit their bail rather than put in their appearance. There remains but one of the old Ring to be tried among those who were exposed. In the meantime it is presumed that Mr. Genet has gone yachting. Ex-Mayor Hall's case was called yesterday, and it is freely predicted that he will be convicted on the ground of criminal neglect of duty, though it is not generally believed that he received any of the money stolen under his Administration.

The subscription railroads are in a bad way. Charges were to have been preferred yesterday against Mr. Hinckley as Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, but Judge Tipton's illness prevented the case from coming up. The charges come from the employes of the road, who claim that their pay has been reduced beyond all precedent, and that they can't get even what appears on the pay-roll to their credit. Bloomington Township (McLean County) has prepared a petition to the Supervisors to ascertain what has become of the $99,500 which the people of that township subscribed to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Danvers and Downs in the same county have an interest of $60,000 in the same road. Messrs. Joy and Baldwin, elsewhere, have applied for the appointment of a Receiver for the Detroit, Hinsdale & Indiana Railroad. This is evidently a bad year for railroads.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday under a more urgent demand, both for cash lots and options. Mess pork was active, and 25c per brl higher, closing at $14.25@14.30 cash, and $14.80@14.85 seller February. Lard was in fair request, and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.37½ cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller March. Meats were more active and firmer, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 6⅞@7c for short ribs, 7⅛c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9¾c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and 1c lower, at 95c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active, and 5c lower, closing at $5.85@5.90 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was more active, and 1⅛c higher, closing at $1.14¼ cash, and $1.15⅛ seller January. Corn was in good demand, and ⅝c higher, closing at 53½c cash, and 54⅜c seller February. Oats were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 38⅞c cash, and 39½c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 75@76c. Barley was more active, and much stronger at $1.40 for No. 2, and closing at $1.08@1.10 for good No. 3. Live hogs were in good demand, and 25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.80@5.10. Cattle were unchanged.

We print, this morning, Atty-Gen. Williams' opinion in the Virginius case, which is based mainly on the law of 1792. He decides, after a full investigation, which is given in detail, that the papers of the Virginius were procured by false swearing, and that the vessel was really the property of certain Cubans, who had purchased her for an illicit traffic. He decides, therefore, that the Virginius had no right as against the United States to carry the American flag. He holds, nevertheless, that, while carrying this flag, she was as exempt from interference on the high seas by foreign Powers as if she had been properly registered, on the ground that neither Spain nor any other Government could assume a jurisdiction belonging exclusively to the United States. This decision relieves Spain from the obligation of saluting the American flag, under the terms of the protocol, and it makes it incumbent on the United States to prosecute the Virginius under the laws of this country.

The New York *Sun* intimates that when the forthcoming investigation is made into the operations of the Cotton Bureau, in pursuance of Senator Gordon's resolution, which was adopted the other day, somebody will be startled. The *Sun* bases its surmise upon the fact that William E. Chandler, the lobby-agent of Jay Cooke & Co., was Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury when the cotton was seized, and that, during his occupancy of the same position under Secretary McCulloch, he was also the attorney of claimants who had claims to prosecute against the Government. The *Sun* charges no corruption upon any one, but leaves it to be inferred from the fact that every one connected with the Cotton Bureau has suddenly become rich. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, however, which will probably be forthcoming upon the reassembling of Congress, will settle the question whether the people are to be surprised or not. It is safe to say, at least, that it will have to be a very remarkable report which can surprise any one nowadays.

The unemployed workingmen, who held a mass-meeting Sunday night, marched in procession to the Council Chamber last night, to the number of 5,000. They were peaceful and orderly, and it was manifestly their purpose simply to back up by a display of their numerical force the petitions presented to the Common Council by their Committee. It is not surprising, therefore, that their spokesman should have expressed regret at finding the street blockaded by a body of 300 policemen, half the entire force, and all the men on duty at one time, which could only have been called out by the most serious apprehension of the Mayor. After the conference between the Committee and the Council, it was decided that a special committee of the latter body shall confer with the Workingmen's Committee to-day. The crowd quietly withdrew after they had listened to the report of their Committee. Our dispatches furnish accounts of similar movements in other cities, arising from lack of employment. There was a large gathering in Cincinnati, which listened to an address by Gen. Carey, and then formed in procession. The trouble is the same everywhere in a greater or less degree. It is the most serious problem of the day, and it is not to be settled by processions of the unemployed on the one hand, nor by police display on the other.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce several important decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States. Those of principal interest in Chicago relate to the attempted set-offs in the bankrupt insurance companies. The Court hold, in the case of *Sawyer vs. The Assignee of the Lumberman's*, that when Mr. Sawyer gave his check for the full amount of the stock he subscribed, $5,000, and immediately thereupon took back $4,500 and gave his note therefor, he did not release himself from his liability as a stockholder, and cannot now offset this note with a claim against the Company. The note is held to be a stock note, and the Court decides that it must be paid in full first, and that Mr. Sawyer has a claim only on his proportion of the dividends for the policy which he endeavored to put in as a set-off. Though the case of *J. Y. Scammon vs. The Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company* has not yet been decided, the decision in his case must follow the principles laid down in the opinions already given. This case involves a much larger amount of money than any of the others. The people who have claims against the Chicago companies which collapsed after the fire of 1871 are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of these suits. The Supreme Court also decided an important point in bankruptcy, holding that a *bona fide* judgment obtained outside of bankruptcy proceedings, even though the defendant is insolvent, is a good lien in bankruptcy proceedings commenced subsequently.

The Common Council last night confirmed all the Mayor's appointments, except that of Mr. McAvoy as a member of the Board of Public Works, whose name was withdrawn. This seems to be a sign that the hatchet has been buried in the reported feud between the Mayor and the Aldermen. Mr. Philip Conley has been offered the vacancy in the Board of Public Works, and will probably be nominated at the next meeting. The Corporation Counsel having given an opinion that the plan of the Finance Committee for reducing the appropriations was unlawful, schemes of economy were thereupon abandoned, including even the proposed reduction in excessive fees of city officers. The tax-levy was fixed at 18 mills, which, it is estimated, will raise sufficient revenue, in connection with the increase of licenses, to meet the requirements of the year. The plan for a popular loan to meet the present deficiency was not brought forward. A resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the Relief and Aid Society to distribute liberally the money in their possession to deserving persons, and authorizing the appointment of three Aldermen in each Division to assist the Society in the work. Another resolution was adopted instructing a conference with the County Commissioners to ascertain how much money they have in their possession, looking presumably to the commencement of work on the new Court-House. A resolution condemning the practice of loaning the city funds, and requiring that they shall be kept in a city vault, was referred.

THE DEMAND FOR WORK.

The demonstration of workingmen at Turner Hall on Sunday last was marked by the general order of the multitude, notwithstanding the intemperate language of some of the orators. While it is true that, with the exception of Mr. Hoffman, none of the speakers have a local standing entitling them to the character of leaders, nevertheless they spoke to an audience that in a large measure sympathized with them. The speeches were mainly delivered in foreign languages, and it was the speakers in these languages who were the most radical. It is fair to assume that both speakers and audience were comparatively new in this country.

The issues raised by this meeting cannot be avoided, even if it were desirable to do so. The time and the occasion demand that they be met fairly and squarely. The meeting asserted that, in consequence of the financial and commercial crisis, large numbers are out of employment; that they claim the right to live, and therefore demand of the public authorities: 1. Work for the unemployed, at the rate of eight hours a day, with sufficient wages. 2. Advances of money or provisions to those to whom immediate employment cannot be given.

These two propositions, while addressing themselves directly to the sympathies of all, are as political propositions wholly at variance with our laws and institutions. They are retrogressive, wrong in principle, and altogether out of place under our form of government. The commercial crisis is one of those disasters incidental to all human undertakings. It arrested the further construction of a large number of railroads, and thus closed or greatly embarrassed a number of establishments engaged in railroad work. It affected all industries more or less. Some of those industries have recovered, and in course of time all will resume. The interruption of work caused by the panic is temporary. Nevertheless the trouble it has caused is very great. The condition of these unemployed persons appeals to the sympathy of everybody; and that active and organized effort should be made, and is being made, to relieve it, no one will deny.

But the relations of the unemployed to the Government is quite a different thing. Ours is not a paternal Government which takes the earnings of the labor of the people, and, in return, engages to feed, clothe, and house them. That is the kind of Government which the American people a century ago decided they would not have. That was the system which prevailed at the South before the War, when the entire product of human labor was taken by the few, who, in return, fed, clothed, housed, and, in the end, buried the laborer. The American Government repudiated this whole system of feudal slavery; it recognized the personal freedom of the citizen and his exclusive right to his entire earnings. It protects him in this freedom, secures to him an equal chance in the race of life, and leaves him to take care of himself. The duty of the Government to the citizen begins and ends with securing him equality, and entire freedom in the exercise of his abilities, and full protection and security in the possession of the fruits of his labor. The citizen to be free must be self-dependent, and this is the precise difference between the citizen of the United States and the citizens of other countries. It is to attain and possess this personal freedom and independence that persons abandon their homes in other countries and come to this. They purchase their freedom by assuming to take care of themselves. They could not be free if they were not independent. It is no part of the obligations of the Government to find work for the unemployed. The number of persons who can be employed by the Government is very small. In the administration of the general functions of government, the City of Chicago erects needed public buildings, constructs sewers, and cleans the streets. These works are not undertaken to give employment, but to meet public necessities. In order to have them executed, the city, like an individual, offers the work to the man who will undertake to do it for the least sum of money. The cost of the work, when done, is paid from the proceeds of a tax levied for that purpose. That is the only way in which the Government of Chicago can even indirectly furnish employment. The Government of this city at this time has no money, and will not have for perhaps two years to come, with which to engage in erecting public buildings; and, if it should commence erecting buildings now, it could not thereby give employment to shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, and others equally deserving and necessitous. There is, and has been in this city for years, an organization to furnish relief to those who, not being paupers, are still in need of food, fuel, and clothing. The offices of this society were perhaps never more actively employed than now, except immediately after the fire. To that society all who are in temporary distress for want of employment should present their cases.

Though some of the speakers at the meeting uttered some Communistic expressions, we have no idea that they represented the opinion of any large number of the workingmen of this city. The denunciation of the rich and of the middle class of citizens was simply absurd. We have no privileged class in this country. The wealthy man of to-day may be poor to-morrow. Thousands who were rich in September last are in poverty now. The man who works at his trade to-day may be the rich man of the future. Ninety-nine per cent of the rich of this country begun life in poverty. That there are grievous defects in our laws, by which labor is oppressively taxed, and the distribution of products unfairly made, cannot be doubted. The remedy for this, like all other evils existing under the Government, is purely political, and must be applied at the ballot-box.

The Liverpool papers contain a very interesting correspondence between a workingman of that city and the Hon. John Bright upon the subject of intemperance and the best modes of dealing with it. The workingman states in his letter that more than half the inhabitants of Liverpool live in an overcrowded state, with hundreds of families, two and three in one cottage, each living in a single room, and that this overcrowding, which of itself tends to produce depravity, has the aid of spirit-vaults and beer-shops within a few yards of every door. He also furnishes statistics to show that the cash-takings of these places are £70,000 per week, or over $18,000,000 per year, which keeps a large proportion of the people in rags and misery. Mr. Bright, in his reply, while he favors the granting of licenses by the Town Councils, frankly confesses that the evil is too vast for any known remedy, and that he knows not who has courage to attempt to deal with it. When a man of Mr. Bright's comprehension, ability, and experience in dealing with reform measures makes such an admission as this, the evil must be a gigantic one indeed, and far exceeding in extent anything that we know of it in American cities.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

A few weeks ago, when stocks were collapsing and banks were breaking, and people were hiding away their greenbacks in old stockings and coffee-pots, because no one had confidence in his neighbor, in his bank, or in anything else, he would have been called a very rash man who in the midst of the gloom had predicted that, when the annual holidays came, people would buy and sell, would sing and dance, would remember their friends with Christmas-gifts, and would insist upon being amused, as usual. The outlook at that time was not encouraging, whether to those who had money or those who had not, and, with that tendency which always obtains in a crisis to look upon the dark side, those who had money held to it all the tighter, and those who had not, settled down in a sort of blank despair. Meanwhile the moralists and political economists preached homilies on the duty of retrenchment, mainly to the poor who are always engaged in the exercise of that cheerless but necessary duty.

The holidays have come, however, and the clouds seem to have lifted. The driving snows and pitiless cold of winter have mercifully kept aloof, and the weather has been tempered to the poor. The bright skies, and mild air, and warm sunlight, which might almost tempt the buds to shoot out, seem to have had a magical influence upon people, which has been manifested in various ways. When Mr. Maretzek failed to come here, the croakers said, "We told you so. The people have no money to fool away upon amusements. We can have no opera this season." This was the reasoning of Maretzek also. Three weeks ago, however, a more courageous manager came here, having faith in the people, and without that flourish of trumpets which is usually characteristic of the Italians. He has just closed a season of twenty-one performances, which, with the exception of a single night, have been witnessed by crowded houses. There have been over 30,000 people who have been determined to be amused, money or no money, hard times or no hard times. They have put into the manager's strong box, during these three weeks, between $40,000 and $50,000. During this time, also, there have been three other theatres in full tide during week-days, four or five German theatres on Sundays, and scarcely a night in the week but has made its demands upon the public with lectures, concerts, and other forms of entertainment, and has not demanded in vain. They have all been well patronized; but in the schedule of amusement the opera is always set down as a luxury, where economy can be first practiced. The crowds which continually thronged the opera, however, even to the very last performance, shows very conclusively that the financial sky is lighting up. The money is coming out of the stockings and coffee-pots, and people are loosening their purse-strings.

Those merchants who a few weeks ago also looked forward to the holiday season with apprehension that their usual trade and profits would be cut off altogether, or very materially reduced, have discovered their mistake. The shops are crowded with people making their Christmas purchases. The booksellers, the toy dealers, the dry goods dealers, the fancy goods dealers, and all other classes of tradesmen who have stocks which can be utilized for gifts, report that they have no reason to complain. While there is not so much disposition to purchase extravagant fancy goods and high-priced gilt-edged books, still the average business is fully up to that of previous years, showing that the pleasant and kindly custom of observing the holidays by making others happy will not be materially interfered with. There never has been a year when the woods have had to suffer more in the loss of their evergreens than this, and there will be very few homes in which the candles will not be lighted on Christmas, and the Christ-child come to gladden the hearts of the small people. It is not too much to expect of the charitable that the homes which cannot afford the pleasant luxury of the Christmas tree will be provided for in some manner.

The year, therefore, is not ending so darkly as those had expected who, a few weeks ago, took counsel of their fears. The holidays will be observed with their usual *eclat*. The Christmas star will burn as brightly as ever, and the New Year will come in with all the merriness of its innumerable predecessors, notwithstanding the croakers and the hypochondriacs. Notwithstanding Credit Mobiliers, salary-grabs, collapsed stocks, defaulting Treasurers, and rotten banks, there is elasticity enough in the great public to recover from them all, and to commence the New Year with the determination to be happy and make others happy.

THE ULTRAMONTANE CONFLICT.

The dispatches from Europe relative to the conflict between Church and State in Germany have failed to convey an appreciative idea of the important events which are almost daily transpiring, or of the real magnitude of the conflict between Bismarck and the Ultramontane authorities. The mails, however, supply this deficiency, and present a series of facts which not only indicate the gravity of the situation, but will also create an intense eagerness upon the part of those who are conversant with the matters in dispute to know the final outcome. Posen, the headquarters of the refractory Archbishop Ledochowski, it is stated, will immediately be placed in a state of siege, as the Polish residents are in a condition of frenzy bordering upon revolution, owing to the disaffection caused by the proceedings against ecclesiastics. Meantime, the German Government is fairly raining down condemnations upon the Ultramontanes, as might well be expected by any one who has carefully read the defiant reply of Emperor William to the Pope. Archbishop Ledochowski has just incurred a fresh penalty of 7,000 thalers or five years' imprisonment. The Bishop of Treves has been fined 3,600 thalers for the appointment of eighteen priests. The Bishop of Paderborn has incurred fines to the amount of 2,500 thalers. None of these prelates will pay their fines, and they continue to commit the objectionable practices which the Government has forbidden, regardless of penalties and supported by the priests and the people. Archbishop Ledochowski himself, who seems to be one of the principal and most influential offenders, has been fined before, and, refusing to pay the fine, had all his household property sold to satisfy the penalty. There are as yet no signs of submission on the part of the refractory prelates, and the news of the Emperor's sudden indisposition, which may induce his death at any moment, will probably encourage them to hold out in their opposition until they receive help from outside. If it should happen that they receive outside encouragement and assistance and the German Government adheres to its policy, then the religious war on the Continent, predicted the other day by Disraeli, and before him by the Chevalier Bunsen, may yet be an appalling fact.

A CRUCIAL TEST.

The five thousand workingmen who met at Turner Hall on Sunday, and asked that the Government provide work for all unemployed persons, have given their sanction to a doctrine inconsistent with their profession of American citizenship. We take it for granted that the meeting was mainly composed of American citizens, although most of the speeches were delivered in foreign languages, and enunciated principles essentially foreign to American minds. The doctrine that work should be provided by Government has always been a favorite one with two very different kinds of people. The most oppressive Governments of Europe have always spent large sums in keeping the masses at work on good wages, lest they should grow discontented. The Louvre, the Tuileries, the magnificent Boulevards of Paris, were built on this principle. The same doctrine, in another shape, is the gospel of the Socialists, Communists, and Internationalists, who represent a reaction against tyranny, equally inconsistent with any Government, republican or other. Every French Republic that has ever been attempted has been ruined by their excesses. The same doctrine was enunciated not many weeks ago by the Intransigentes of Spain, who are doing their worst to betray the Spanish Republic. The rapine and bloodshed that accompanied the attempt of the French Republicans of 1793, and put this identical doctrine into practice, has brought the name of Republic into disrepute in every European country. It has done more than anything else to prevent the establishment of a genuine Republic abroad. The revolutionists were in favor of having the State employ all, house all, feed all, amuse all, and rob all. Some of the speeches of Sunday night, and particularly that of F. A. Hoffman, Jr., read like translations of the harangues that incited the Parisians of 1793.

This country has hitherto managed to keep its destinies out of such hands. Socialist doctrines have no place in its Constitution, and those who come here from abroad ought to leave such doctrines behind. In one sense, the American Republic is still on trial,—this may be its crucial test,—and nothing will tend more certainly to its overthrow than the adoption by American citizens of the sentiments and principles which are associated in European history with the foulest excesses and the most disastrous failures of the experiment of self-government. Those of our citizens particularly who have come to us from countries where Socialism has wrought such fell results ought not to shame themselves and their new country by talking such dangerous nonsense. They have come to a land where it is the function of the State not to take care of its citizens, but to give them liberty to take care of themselves. Society owes the duty of relieving the poor in the way of charity, but it does not owe the duty, and cannot perform it, of providing work and wages where there is none. The public authorities could not, if they were to be hung on the lamp-posts, furnish employment to the men composing the Turner Hall meeting. They cannot perform impossibilities. How could they tell whom to employ, and whom not, or at what wages, or how many hours, and at what employments? Such things are no part of the functions of Government, either Municipal, State, or National. "If," said a brilliant French writer, who antagonized the Socialist movement, "you make the law for all citizens a palladium of liberty and property, if it is only the organization of the individual law of self-defense, you will establish upon the foundation of justice a government rational, simple, economical, comprehended by all, loved by all, useful to all, supported by all, intrusted with a responsibility perfectly defined and carefully restricted, and endowed with imperishable strength. If, on the other hand, in the interests of individuals or classes, you make the law an instrument of spoliation, every one will wish to make laws, and to make them to his own advantage. There will be a riotous crowd at the doors of the legislative halls; there will be a bitter conflict within; minds will be in anarchy; morals will be shipwrecked; there will be violence in party organs, heated elections, recriminations, jealousies, inextinguishable hates, the public forces placed at the service of rapacity instead of its repression, the Government responsible for everything, and bending under the burden of its responsibilities, political convulsions, revolutions without end, ruins over which all the forms of Socialism and Communism attempt to establish themselves,—these are the evils which necessarily flow from such perversion of law."

The staid old *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, which has never been known to admit anything into its columns which was not of a financial or commercial nature, was recently guilty of an indiscretion. One can faintly imagine the consternation of the bulls and bears at discovering in a recent issue a serious discussion of the question whether the rules of etiquette determine that young couples, male and female, because seen in broad daylight promenading arm in arm, are supposed to be engaged for marriage. The publication of the paragraph in question must have been due to the fact that some young and frisky member of the editorial staff, tired of price currents and market quotations, surreptitiously smuggled it in while the responsible editor was away. It cannot be explained in any other way, unless there is some mysterious connection between a young couple promenading arm in arm and the condition of the finance market.

The Boston correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* states that the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the new administration, will come out as a Methodist magazine, and be in future the literary organ of that denomination. The only grounds, however, which he gives for such a statement are that the Methodists want a literary organ, and that Mr. Houghton is a Methodist. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the *Atlantic* will be a Methodist magazine. The Harpers are much more radical Methodists than Mr. Houghton, and if the time and profits had been promising, *Harper's Magazine* would have been the Methodist organ long ago.

Recent revelations in the wine trade of London ought to dispel the delusion that there is any such thing as "good old sherry." Hamburg sherry proves, on analysis, to be an atrocious compound of neutralized acid wine, Elbe water, potato spirit, capillaire, and chemical flavoring matters. What have been supposed to be honest brands, because they were imported direct from Spain, are found to be about half alcohol. Alcohol is added in Spain to keep it during the voyage, more is added on its arrival in England to fortify it, the "caramel" used to color it is about half spirits, and the "dulce," or sweetening matter, is one-third spirits. A large quantity of plaster-of-Paris is the final addition. The brands thus doctored are the better kinds of sherry. As for the wine that is sold by the drink, it is described as a poisonous dram of alcohol, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with a flavoring of some common Spanish or French wine.

A very extraordinary revolt recently took place in a poor-house at Cardiff, Wales. Some time ago, the Guardians decided to introduce foreign meat into the dietary of the house. The female inmates protested against its use, and sent away their food untouched. In consequence of this, several members of the Visiting Committee partook of a repast of Australian mutton, prepared as an Irish stew, and, finding it very nutritious, the Guardians resolved to continue its use. The first morning, however, that the Guardians sought to serve the stew, the indignant paupers made a charge upon the attendants and drove them off with a shower of spoons, bread, dishes, and other missiles. The high-toned lady paupers then gave vent to their feelings in such a demonstrative style that the whole of them were arrested and are now in prison, where their sensitive, fastidiousness will probably suffer a still greater shock.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the New York Cheap Transportation Association—Favorable Reports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cheap Transportation Association was held to-day. William Duryea, Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, made the following report, the reading of which was received with applause: "Since the last regular meeting of the Board, on Dec. 9, a considerable number of claims for overcharge against different railroad lines have been sent into this office for adjustment by members of the Association. Overcharges resulted from various causes. In some instances goods shipped were entitled to a more favorable classification. In other cases Western roads had collected their proportion under higher classification than that specified in the through bill of lading. This latter description of overcharge is quite a common practice by certain Western roads, although they have delegated to trunk lines full authority to classify and fix tariffs. Most of the claims refer to dates prior to the organization of this Association. They have, however, been taken in hand by our General Agent, and out of thirteen claims sent in to the office since Dec. 9, amounts claimed on twelve claims have been realized, and the money will be paid to the claimants this week. The different roads manifested a disposition to deal promptly and fairly with us, and it is our intention to present nothing to them but what is justly entitled to consideration." From the foregoing facts it is evident that the Claims and Grievance Bureau of the Association will be of great practical convenience and value, and members generally are invited to forward to the office memoranda of their claims against railroad or other transportation lines, together with documents relating thereto. It was announced that the Directory are maturing plans for effecting a revision of the present classification.

ST. LOUIS.

An Incident of President Grant's Recent Visit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—An incident connected with President Grant's recent visit here is exciting some comment. He came on Saturday with his family to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, whose remains are laid in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The funeral took place on Saturday, immediately after the arrival of the party. Yesterday (Sunday) Gen. William S. Harney, one of the pall-bearers, invited the President to a dinner-party at his residence in Lucas place. The repast is said to have been formal and elegant, and about twenty of the President's friends sat down to it. The dinner will serve in history as a companion piece to the banquet given the first gentleman of the nation by Postmaster Filley in the house over which the red flag of a United States official turned auctioneer was flying.

FINANCIAL.

The Pittsburgh Water Bonds—Business Prospects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—Quite a commotion was created to-day by the report of the Finance Committee, presented to the Council, charging the Water Commissioners and City Comptroller with criminal negligence in the matter of the disappearance of the $514,000 of the city's money, and requesting their resignations forthwith. The resignations were presented and at once accepted, and this ends their connection with the hypothecation of the water bonds by the National Trust Company. As it seems, they know nothing whatever of it, and that Ross and Green managed the entire business.

The prospects for trade are cheering, and the Superior Rail Mills and a number of glass houses will resume after the 1st of January, giving employment to about 1,200 now idle workmen. All the cotton mills have resumed.

Another Dry Goods Failure in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The failure of one more dry goods house is announced. Dix, Cunningham & Co., dry goods jobbers, 365 Broadway, suspended this morning. Their business is chiefly local, though they had few customers in the North. An inventory of their stock and other assets is preparing, and will be submitted to the creditors in about a week. These are principally wholesale dry goods men, who are disposed to deal liberally with the firm.

Dividend Declared by the Washington City Savings Bank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank is to-day paying 20 per cent on deposits under, and 10 per cent on sums over $50. This is the first distribution from the assets. The First National Bank will in January pay another dividend.

Outstanding Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $376,124,962.

THE INDIANS.

Troops in Search of Raiding Parties.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, received a telegram on Saturday evening from Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, stating that several parties of Indians were killing stock in the vicinity of Scott's Bluffs and Horse Creek, situated about 90 miles north of the Union Pacific Road from Sidney. He immediately issued orders to the commandant at Ft. Laramie and Sidney Barracks to send scouting parties out after these Indians, to scout the country on and between the Laurens Fork and Scott's Bluffs.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Steamships City of Brussels, France, and Westphalia, from New York, and Ohio and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Steamship Georgia, from Glasgow, and Celtic and City of Chester, from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

Escape of Genet, Who Was Awaiting Sentence in Jail.

Allowed to Visit His House, He Avails Himself of the Opportunity to Take to His Yacht.

Four Other Indicted Members of the Ring Fail to Appear and Forfeit Bail.

Ex-Mayor Hall's Trial Commenced, and His Conviction Predicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The escape of Genet, the flight of Ald. Coman, Senator Norton, George S. Miller, and John Walsh, and the arraignment for trial of ex-Mayor Hall on the same indictment on which Tweed was convicted, have agitated the city to-day in a singular manner. Genet's escape was made known about 8 o'clock at the police headquarters, and was the town talk before the Court opened at 10. The flight of the others was discovered about noon, when their lawyers came trailing into court without their clients, and at 2 the calling of Hall's case filled the court-room with an excited crowd, who watched the selection of the jury with great interest.

GENET'S ESCAPE

leads everybody to condemn the Sheriff, and he is already cited to appear in court and make explanation of his conduct in permitting Genet to remain peacefully at large after conviction. The Sheriff has power to exercise this clemency, and used it in the Tweed case after Tweed's conviction, but refused to do so after sentence to give Tweed time to settle his affairs. He did not exercise it in the case of Ingersoll, and some allege that

THE SHERIFF'S CLEMENCY

is exercised only for the benefit of friends. At any rate, this mishap of his Deputy creates general condemnation of Sheriff Brennan, and it will probably end in his being held for contempt in heavy fine, and possibly imprisonment. The worst feature in the affair, as far as the Sheriff is concerned, is the following fact: On Saturday last the District-Attorney in a letter warned Brennan that an attempt would be made

TO RESCUE GENET,

and that it had been intended to try it the night previous. He urged the Sheriff to remove the prisoner at once to the Tombs prison within an hour. Genet walked into the office of United States District-Attorney George Bliss, took the District-Attorney's letter out of his pocket and read it to Bliss, commenting on it as an illustration of the absurd stories started about him.

The friends of Brennan claim that he sent the note as warned to Shields, who showed it to Genet as a joke. The Sheriff's enemies, on the other hand, claim that it was sent to him as a warning that the designs were known.

THE MANNER OF ESCAPE,

as reported to the Sheriff by Deputy Shields is thus told by the former, who has been greatly agitated by the affair: "Shields," the Sheriff said, "reported to me, about 8 this morning, that Genet had escaped between half-past 2 and 6. I immediately sent word to the police headquarters, and telegraphed to the police districts in Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties. Shields was much excited, and actually trembled with agitation. He told me that about half-past 2 Genet asked permission to go into his wife's bed-room for the rest of the night. Shields, influenced by feelings of delicacy, did not accompany Genet. He was satisfied there was no other door to the room than that by which Genet entered. He had no idea Genet would try to escape. Genet had quite a crowd of visitors Sunday night come to take leave of him. Most of them are known, and will be subpœnaed, and must appear on the investigation I have demanded. Shields says he dosed off, and slept until near 7 o'clock. When he awoke he knocked at the bed-room door. There was no response, and he entered. Genet had gone, and his wife expressed entire ignorance as to his escape, declaring that he had not been with her during the night. The escape must have been

BY A WINDOW.

Shields at once made search, and went to the stables, but the horses and carriage were there. He then reported to the police."

Question—Have you any reason to suspect Shields of complicity in the matter?

Answer—There is no honester man than Shields, replied Mr. Brennan. In Tweed's case he could, if he were corrupt, have made all the money he wanted, but no one could reach him. Shields knew that Genet was no friend of mine. Politically, we have been opposed. If I had been in court when the commitment was made, I would have refused to take charge of him.

Q.—When did you last see Genet?

A.—I saw him on Saturday. I told him then that there was a rumor current that he would make an attempt to escape if he got a chance. Genet seemed indignant. He scouted the idea that he would play such a trick upon the Sheriff.

Q.—How do you think he got away?

A.—His house is situated near the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, and a boat must have been in readiness to carry him off. His escape must be the result of a concerted plan by his friends. A thorough searching investigation will be made, and I have no doubt we shall discover who aided him to flee. That is all I know so far. Shields was dreadfully agitated, and made the statement to me in a faltering manner. I feel this thing very much. He is the first man I have ever lost. Later in the day the Sheriff stated, in reply to an inquiry where Mr. Shields could be seen, that by his (the Sheriff's) orders Shields and eight other Deputies had left town in quest of the fugitive.

Q.—Do you hope to catch him?

A.—I am in possession of information which, if true, will land him in the Tombs to-night or to-morrow.

GENET'S WHEREABOUTS.

The belief is that Genet has escaped by the Sound in a boat of some sort, and will not land until he reaches Canadian territory. A good strong tug will readily carry him around by sea, or with a good start he could make Canada by rail before being intercepted. The Sheriff hopes to catch him to-night, but success is doubtful.

COWAN, MILLER, WALSH, WELLS, AND NORTON

have undoubtedly fled for good, and will not appear to stand trial. Their cases are hopeless at any time, and especially so now that the tide has set so strong against thieves. Their guilt is unquestioned, and a clean sweep of the whole of them would follow any sort of trial. Their robberies, like those of Tweed, were in the Court-House building.

HALL WILL PROBABLY BE CONVICTED

this time. The indictment is the same as that on which Tweed was convicted and sentenced for twelve years. The charge is not made that Hall got any money. There is not the slightest proof of this, but his failure to stop the swindling which everybody knew was going on can be excused on no ground other than the physical impossibility of actually examining each bill as presented to him by the Comptroller for signature to the warrant.

Lyman Tremain, counsel for the prosecution in the Hall case, stated to-day that

CONVICTION WAS ALMOST CERTAIN.

He admits that no money can be traced to Hall's hands, and it is probable he did not get any of the stealings. Hall was politically ambitious, and Tammany blinded him to its frauds by promises of preferment. Hall's property is not large, but the income of his law firm amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Harry Genet, the latest convicted member of the late "ring," was permitted to visit his wife, by the Deputy-Sheriff in charge of him, last night, and has not been seen since. He was to have been sentenced to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, Judge Daniels characterized the escape of Genet as gross negligence, due to gross misconduct on the part of the Deputy-Sheriff, but he said that, until it was ascertained that the steps taken for his recapture were unsuccessful, no action could be taken in the matter. Genet's counsel said that they would proceed to perfect their bill of exceptions, when the cases of Michael Norton, Thomas J. Conner, John J. Walsh, and George S. Miller, the Court-House Commissioners

MANY THIEVES.

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ers under the ring, were called for trial, on charges of misdemeanor. The defendants failed to appear, and their bail was forfeited. Andrew J. Smith, who was indicted for the same offense, pleaded "not guilty." Smith's counsel described his client as "the last rose of summer, left blooming alone; all his lovely companions are faded and gone." Ex-Mayor Hall was present with his counsel.

REWARD OFFERED.

Sheriff Brennan offers a reward of $5,000 for the recapture of Harry Genet, who escaped from his Deputy last night.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Daniels has granted an order returnable to-morrow against Sheriff Brennan and his Deputy, Shields, requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disregarding the order of the Court to produce Genet. It appears that on Saturday last the Assistant District Attorney wrote Sheriff Brennan, assuring him that Genet would attempt to escape.

An order was given by the Court on Saturday for the confinement of Genet in the Tombs until sentence had been pronounced. The order of the Court was entirely ignored by the Sheriff.

THE LATEST RUMOR

in regard to the escape is that Genet embarked on his own yacht, which had been loaded with provisions and filled with friends in readiness for his flight.

CRIME.

Customs' Frauds in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The examination of the books of Woodruff & Robinson, the announcement of which was made exclusively in THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago, was concluded at the Custom-House on Nov. 22, a month ago. On that evening, about 8 o'clock, the books were taken in a large Saratoga trunk from the Custom-House to the residence of Frank Moulton, one of the firm, and finally transferred again to the business office of the firm. The examination has confirmed all the statements made by Hays, the former clerk of the firm, who gave the information. The penalties discovered by special agent B. G. Jayne foot up a total of over $2,000,000. Of course, the Government has not been defrauded of this amount, but this is the figure which Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson would have to pay if the penalty in each of the several hundred cases proved against them were enforced. The firm, it is understood, has offered to pay $35,000 as penalties, and a report has been drawn up for submission to the Secretary of the Treasury on this basis. Judge Fullerton, counsel for Hays, has declined to consent to the report or the acceptance of such a sum, and it will not be forwarded till such consent is obtained.

Murder at Monongahela City, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—On Saturday night a party of miners at the Cleveland Coal Works, two miles below Monongahela City, about twenty-six miles from this place, were in the saloon of John Shea, carousing and drinking. Soon after midnight a sparring match was made between some of the parties, which was turned into a regular riot in a short time after. John Carroll, a miner living near by, came upon the scene and took sides, when he was knocked down and kicked by Noah Bohannan and John McElhaltan. During the melee Carroll was killed. He was found by two women, who were also assaulted by the two murderers. The body was picked up, the Coroner notified, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that Carroll was murdered by Bohannan, and that McElhaltan was accessory thereto. The parties were arrested shortly after, and are now in the Washington County Jail on charge of murder.

Burglars at Work in Omaha.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—Ten days ago the Marshal of this city received notice from the Chief of the Chicago Police that 150 burglars and thieves had been lately driven out first from New York, and later from Chicago. A Chicago detective while on a business visit saw in the group of newcomers several familiar faces. Due warning was given, and no work has been done until Sunday morning, when the store of B. M. Spencer, a grocer, was entered by a party who bored through two doors to gain an entrance, and opened a large safe with a combination lock. They only secured $15 in money, and did not disturb the goods.

Jail Delivery at Danville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 22.—The prisoners, six in number, escaped from our County Jail this evening, by knocking the guard down. After an hour's chase they were all recaptured.

Murderer Released on Bail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 22.—The murderer Sullivan was released this morning. His mother-in-law signed his bail-bond.

Double Murder and Robbery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A cry of murder was heard issuing from a five-story tenement, No. 204 Broome street, early this morning, and, on the police entering, they found on the second landing the body of Michael Ryan, with his throat cut. The police then went into the room that had been occupied by the deceased, and found Judy, his sister, with her throat also cut. It was thought at first that Ryan had killed his sister and then himself, but an investigation showed that his pockets had been rifled and his bank-book was missing, and his watch and chain had been wrenched from his vest, which article of clothing was found on the roof.

Salt Lake Criminal Items.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 22.—Half-crazed by domestic troubles, one Brant, at Ophir, last night, fired three shots, each fatal, at John Bennett, and then stabbed him. Brant is in custody.

There is much public sympathy here for Joab, Lawrence and Whitney, arrested on a charge of swindling in regard to the Eureka Mine. The use of irons on Whitney is denounced as a gross outrage by the press. The idea of "salting" Eureka is ridiculed by experts.

Post-Office Robbery.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—The Money Order department of the Cincinnati Post-Office was robbed to-day in broad daylight by three sneak-thieves, of $850 lying on a desk in envelopes. The desk was surrounded by an iron lattice, which was covered with paper. Two thieves attracted the attention of the clerks, and a third thief extracted the bills from the package drew them through the lattice-work by means of an instrument resembling tweezers. The thieves escaped.

The Fugitive Sharkey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Sharkey, the escaped murderer, is said to be concealed in a garret in this city, and five detectives, well armed, are reported to have left headquarters this morning, determined to retake him. The police will give no particulars.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Superintendent of Police denies the story about Sharkey, published this morning. His whereabouts are unknown.

Pardon Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Attorney General has recommended the President to pardon Marion Fowler, William Ramsey, and John Whitlock, the convicted Ku-Klux, who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the Albany prison.

Canadian Murderer Hanged.

LINDSAY, Can., Dec. 22.—David Nesbit was hanged this morning for shooting Miss Hopewood on the 12th of July last.

POLITICAL.

The Salary-Grab.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 22.—All parties in this part of the State unite in condemning, in the strongest terms, the conduct of the House in not favoring an unconditional repeal of the infamous Salary law.

District Court Rivalry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 22.—The bill introduced in Congress to establish an additional United States District Court for Northwestern Illinois has created a rivalry between Rockford and Freeport, in regard to which city the sessions shall be held in. The subject is causing great interest.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—At Sacramento, to-day, the Joint Convention voted for Senator for the short term, as follows: Hager, 44; Shafter, 14; Cole, 8; Haight, 15; Phelps, 7; 7 absent. No election. The Convention will probably adjourn over the holidays.

THE NEBRASKA GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—William McCaig, the newly-appointed State Purchasing and Distributing Agent of the Nebraska Grangers, is here looking for a warehouse. He wants Omaha and Lincoln to bid, and will locate where he receives the best inducements in the way of free rents,

THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from the First Page.]

toilsome march or a vigorous skirmish. In all, there must have been 300 police officers on hand.

The Commissioners quickly decided that the sight of such an armed body would tend to create rather than quell disorder, and they summoned the General Superintendent. He informed them that he had received no positive instructions from the Mayor as to how he should act, but he believed it was generally understood by His Honor and the Aldermen, that a large force of policemen would be on hand and be available in case of an emergency. Commissioner Reno said there would be no emergency, and Commissioner Sheridan agreed with him. Both then said that, in their opinion, the appearance of the police, drawn up for the purpose of stopping the march of the procession at certain points, would be the means of inciting the workingmen to crowd through by main force. They recommended, and finally directed, that half of the policemen on the corners of Adams, Clark, and LaSalle streets be withdrawn from sight. This was done, and a sufficient number were left behind to keep the large crowd in decent order. After a while, when it was seen that there was no possible chance for a row of any kind, the greater portion of the 300 was sent on beat. The police met with no opposition at all, except in one instance, when some drunken men in the procession advocated crowding in at the corner of Adams and Clark streets. No attention was paid to them, however, and there was little or no trouble. The police authorities themselves must confess that they never had an easier job on their hands than the management of the demonstration. An ordinary fire would have given them double the annoyance.

WAITING FOR THE MUSIC.

At 7 o'clock, the streets in the vicinity of the City Hall began to show signs of more than ordinary life, and that building appeared to be the Mecca towards which the crowds of people were bending their steps. When they got there they scarcely knew what they had come for, as there was not the slightest sign of any unusual demonstration. So they stood around in front of the building for awhile, and then those who had nickels went and bought beer with them across the way, and those that had none walked to the corners, and joined the crowds which had gone through the same routine, and were waiting for something new to turn up. In this quiet way several thousand people got together before the first installment of the procession was nearer than a mile, and there was not a loud word spoken until it arrived. As it was expected to march up either on LaSalle or Clark streets, the corners of those thoroughfares and Adams street were crowded, while the block between was almost deserted.

At precisely ten minutes past 8 a couple of dim transparencies were sighted at a great distance north on LaSalle street, and the hitherto dull and listless watchers began to stir around. A rush was made for LaSalle street, but there was no crowding, or yelling, or other unseemly behavior to speak of.

HOW THE PROCESSION LOOKED.

The procession kept steadily on, and as it drew near, it became apparent that it was one of the oddest-looking public demonstrations that ever turned out on our streets. There was not the slightest attempt at order, and there were no leaders anywhere in sight except two men with flags and one man with a drum. It was so dark that a full view could not be obtained, and it is therefore impossible to adequately describe the march. It seemed, however, as if there were anywhere from three to a dozen men and boys abreast with locked arms, and that they marched diagonally up the street, one side of the procession being several yards in advance of the other. When they reached the corner of Adams street, the crowd, expecting that they would turn down in front of the City Hall, attempted to get out of the way. The result was a horrible entanglement, in which policemen and citizens were almost inextricably mixed. Then for the first time there was hooting and yelling in abundance. The procession kept its ground despite the confusion, and pressed its way to the alley running between the Pacific Hotel and the City Hall.

DOWN THE ALLEY.

At this point the men with the flags and the man with the drum took a strange notion into their heads, and they darted down the alley with loud cries. The procession went after them like a flock of sheep, and in a few minutes the alley was full to overflowing. All the windows at the rear end of the Pacific went up in an instant, and the heads of excited persons popped out, until the whole side of the building was almost black. The procession succeeded after awhile in getting out of the alley and on to Clark street, and where it went after that it would be hard to tell.

Another flock of workingmen, that looked exactly like the first, except that it had but one flag-bearer, one transparency, and no drum, came along after awhile, and marched into obscurity, after giving utterance to a few harmless yells. In a little while, the first flock and a portion of the second got together on LaSalle street, between Adams and Monroe, and they remained there until relieved by the report of the Committee.

AT THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE COMMITTEE COMES.

About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, the Committee appointed at the meeting of workingmen Sunday afternoon made their appearance in the Common Council Chamber, and took a standing position inside the railing until the Council was in readiness to receive them. When, at last, the rules had been suspended, Mr. F. A. Hoffman, Chairman of the Committee, stepped forward and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. HOFFMAN.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO, AND CITY FATHERS: In compliance with the unanimous request of the Committee chosen at the mass-meeting of the laborers at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, I appear before you, and before this honorable body, to present to you a series of resolutions which they then and there adopted. I conceive it, sir, and gentlemen, not only an honor, but a pleasure to be designated for that purpose. The series of resolutions may not altogether meet with your approval, but you will give it that consideration which is always due to the utterances of the poor, the afflicted, and the oppressed. The workingmen of this city come not here as beggars. Dire necessity has brought them here. But they ask not that you feed them and clothe their nakedness without offering you a return. They will labor with their hands for a pittance sufficient merely to keep them and theirs alive. That is all they ask. They know that the case is surrounded with a great many difficulties. They appreciate as well as you do, honorable body, that the Treasury of the city is depleted; that the city is almost, as it were, a bankrupt; but yet, when city officials announce to the world that they are able and ready to satisfy the bondholders and pay them their interest, we conceive that they also will have the wisdom and the honor to devise means to feed those that are breadless, and some of those that are homeless.

It would be ill-becoming to me to offer anything—any method—by which you may relieve the necessities of the hour. I leave that to your wisdom, to your disinterestedness, to your devotion to the best interests of the City of Chicago. But I cannot, I will not cease without adverting to one fact, and that is this: that the city officials should have thought it necessary to invoke the

STRONG ARM OF THE POLICE

in order to keep down what they supposed would be a riotous mob. Over 20,000 people are in the streets in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, and yet everything is hushed in silence; not a single sound comes into this hall from those men, although hundreds and thousands of them are breadless and starving at this moment. The day has not yet come, at least not in this city, that crime and poverty are synonymous terms. A man may be poor, but for all that he may be a man, and recognize his duties to his fellow-citizens and to the Government. He may recognize that he yet has to obey the law that is over him, and the poor have only the weapons of peace, and not the weapons of war. They are here, and they hope and believe that you will do something, and their trust will be unshaken until you shall have let their appeals go by unheard.

Slanderous tongues have propagated all sorts of rumors, but I trust that our conduct—the conduct of these men—will show to you here to-night, as they did to those that participated in the grand mass-meeting,—the greatest concourse that ever came together in the City of Chicago,—that they are an orderly set of men, that they have so far earned their living by hard work, and intend to do so in the future. In the name of this Committee, in the name of thousands of poor, of men, of women, and of children, I thank you for your attention, and leave to your judgment and to your mercy the consideration of this subject. [Applause.]

THE WORKINGMEN'S PROPOSITIONS.

The subjoined propositions, adopted by the workingmen, were then sent to the Clerk, who read them to the Council:

At a meeting of workingmen assembled at Turner Hall on West Twelfth street, Dec. 21, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, and a committee of workingmen were appointed to present the same to you and solicit your wisest consideration:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the existing financial and commercial crisis and the general want of employment which has manifested itself, we find ourselves without the necessaries of life, and claiming, as we do, the right to live, we are compelled to address the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago for the means of obtaining the most necessary means of subsistence, and therefore most respectfully submit to the authorities the following propositions for the relief of our present distressed condition:

1. Work for all those unemployed who are willing and able to work at the rate of eight hours a day, with sufficient wages.

2. Advances either in money or provisions for those to whom no immediate employment can be given who are without the necessary means of living.

3. The distribution of the advances shall be superintended by a committee chosen by the working classes, for the purpose that aid be given only to really needy and deserving persons.

4. In case the funds in the city are insufficient the city credit be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a loan.

We confidently trust and expect that the City Government will give due consideration to our just demands for the immediate relief of our distressed circumstances, as we are unable to endure the hardships any longer.

Ald. Cullerton moved the reference of the resolutions to the Finance Committee, and that the Mayor be added thereto.

Ald. McGrath moved that the Special Committee of Nine be added. The motion prevailed.

REMARKS.

Ald. Schaffner stated, for the benefit of the representatives of the workingmen, the action previously taken by the Council in reference to the funds in the hands of the Relief Society. He added that it was well known that the Constitution prevented the city from loaning its credit. There was a willingness to give all possible relief, but impossible things should not be asked, and incendiary speeches should not be made.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. McGrath thought the proper way to dispose of the resolutions was to refer them to a special committee of the Council, to meet with their Committee, and do something to relieve the wants the workingmen complained of. After a proper disposition was shown, they would be satisfied. The principal reason of the presence of the police force was the fact that the building was considered unsafe for the presence of a large crowd of people. The Council was not prepared to say what was best to be done in the matter of the workingmen, but a proper action could be arrived at by conference.

The Mayor stated that the conference between the Common Council and the Workingmen's Committees would be held Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR COLVIN.

Mayor Colvin then addressed the Workingmen's Committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE: I desire to make a few remarks to you in regard to my own position, and the position of the city. It is well known to you all that I came into office about the 1st of December. When I took charge, there were no persons to assist me, except those who had served under the old administration. I was a mere figure-head for two or three weeks; no one that I appointed had been confirmed; and I knew nothing of the condition of the people of our city, further than from general information. I had no knowledge that a large portion of the people were in the condition in which they are represented to be. I knew that work had fallen off very much, because that was the case in my own business, and that the services of men must necessarily be dispensed with. No business man can employ workmen when he has nothing for them to do. My attention was not called to the condition of the laboring classes until last Saturday, when I heard there was to be a meeting, but looked upon it as an ordinary assemblage. Had I known Sunday that there was to be such a number of our citizens congregated at Turner Hall for the purpose for which they were gathered together, I assure you, gentlemen, I should certainly have been there myself. I should have felt it my duty to go, at least to listen to what was said, for I have no doubt that many of them were my political friends [applause], and I should have esteemed it a great privilege to be present, and perhaps to add to what was said by others in the way of sympathy for them. I wish to assure you and our friends, for I do not look upon them as other than friends, that I agree with you that something ought to be done, and that my efforts shall not cease until something is done in behalf of those whom you represent here to-night. [Applause.]

MR. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Hoffman replied as follows:

I thank you for the remarks you have uttered. Being the highest official in this great metropolis, they are words that give us great consolation. We are also assured that the Council will aid and abet you in your efforts. I say again that we have not come here in these great numbers for the purpose of intimidating you, or extorting by threats what we could not otherwise make you concede, but to give you in the flesh the living presence of the sorrow that is upon us. That is the only reason. We have had no press to announce to the people of this city our suffering, and some of the morning papers have not a word to say in regard to that great meeting—probably the greatest ever held in the City of Chicago—while their columns were filled with little items. I say we could not tell yesterday what the papers would say in regard to our meeting, and therefore we determined to be present here ourselves, that you may know the sufferingthat we have undergone.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Ald. Woodman stated that he had facilities in the bakery with which he was connected for baking 10,000 more loaves of bread per day than they were now baking, and he wished to say to the Council that he would, for the next sixty days, bake 10,000 loaves daily for the mere cost of the flour and manufacture. This generous offer elicited loud applause, and the Committee of Workingmen thereupon retired.

OUTSIDE.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

During the absence of the Committee the members of the procession enlivened the scene with cries of a miscellaneous character, but were otherwise well-behaved. A drunken young man with an astonishing plenitude of white shirt front and a lighted cigar, attempted several times to address them from the steps of the Schloesser Building, but he was hooted down with cheerful promptness every time he opened his mouth, and after awhile he subsided altogether. From what could be learned, it appears that the young man wanted to make some incendiary remarks about raiding on the Council Chamber, and the workingmen are deserving of praise for shutting him up.

HENRY LINCOLN'S SENTIMENTS.

A man named Henry Lincoln managed to get a hearing until supplanted by Mr. Hoffman. He indulged in considerable "swash" about his former and present positions in life, and gave the crowd to understand that he did not forget that he once had to work for a living in New England. He also said that he was opposed to exempting churches from taxation when people were starving for the necessaries of life. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of Mr. Lincoln to exempt the people from the churches, as he said there was no God but Humanity. His remarks, as a general thing, did not meet with much favor.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Michowslinski, one of the Committee, then mounted the steps and said that they had succeeded excellently well at the Council Chamber, and Mr. F. A. Hoffman, their spokesman before that body, would explain to them what was done.

MR. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Hoffman was received amid tremendous applause by his fellow-workingmen. After the tumult had subsided, he began by saying that he was desirous of reporting to them how he and the rest of the Committee were received by the Council and the Mayor. That body had given them excellent assurances, and they could go home to their wives, children, sweethearts, fathers, and mothers, and bring them the glad tidings that help was near at hand. The Council had promised them that they were ready to receive their Committee at any time. He had presented to the Council the resolutions passed by the largest gathering ever assembled in Chicago, and he would assure them on the honor of a man, that he would not leave the committee-rooms of the Council until they had received their rights. Dire necessity had united them into a grand brotherhood, and the solid mass of humanity before him showed that they were in earnest in regard to this matter. They were not beggars, and did not come as such. All that they asked for was work until next spring, when they could again look out for themselves and their families. Alderman Woodman, in the Council, had promised to furnish all the bread wanted for the next six months, and the city could pay him when it had the money. [Great applause, and three cheers for Woodman.] A voice: "We'll give him Hesing's place if he keeps on." The Mayor had also said that, if he had known of the meeting, he would have been present himself and addressed them. Their action last night showed best what kind of men they were. They were laborers of peace and not of strife.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Mr. Hoffman then went into an elaborate and eloquent defense of himself. He said the press had calumniated him because he had taken sides with the laborers. In casting his lot with them, he was actuated by no improper or impure motives. What he had done was out of pure sympathy for the poor, downtrodden laborer,—out of pure philanthropy. He was not aspiring for political honors, nor would he allow them to make him a political candidate for office; his sole desire is to purify the ballot-box and elect good and honest men to office.

ADJOURNMENT.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hoffman's speech, the immense crowd of workingmen, who at one time must have numbered at least 10,000, quietly left and peacefully wended their way to their homes, perfectly satisfied that the city authorities would do for them all that was possible, and that in this great, noble, and charitable city there was no need of riots and disturbances, and, no matter how great the destitution might be, Chicago would always be found equal to the emergency.

WHAT RELIEF IS NOW AFFORDED.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

The County Agent was visited yesterday, and reported the following facts:

On the 1st day of December, 1873, the books showed that 3,026 families, or 11,726 persons, were receiving relief. Yesterday the books showed that 4,140 families, or 16,040 persons, were being relieved; and that in three weeks the increase had been 1,114 families, or 4,317 persons. For the corresponding date last year 2,500 families, or 9,687 persons, were on the books. The highest number previous to yesterday was 4,500, on March 1, 1873, when they were rapidly disposed of.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The office of the Relief and Aid Society was visited, and the following information was obtained from Mr. Truesdell, the Superintendent: There are about 4,000 families on the books of the Society, and $1,000 in money and from thirty to fifty tons of coal are daily distributed among the most needy of them. The number of new applicants daily is about 300, of whom one-third are found to be in want. Mr. Truesdell is of the opinion that if there were no such institution as the Relief and Aid Society there would not be more than one-third of the number now on the books in need of the necessaries of life. He is convinced that a great many of the able-bodied men who are loafing about the streets could get something to do if they were not too lazy to look for it.

THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

Mr. Enders, Superintendent of the German Aid Society, informed the reporter that he was paying out about $100 a day in relief, and had 300 families or thereabouts to look after. The Society performed a great deal of charitable work of which a detailed account could not very well be given, but in a short time a statement will be published showing the entire workings of the Society. Mr. Enders seems to think it will be a flattering exhibit, considering the short time the organization has been in existence.

COMMENTS OF THE STAATS-ZEITUNG.

The *Staats-Zeitung* comments on the meeting Sunday night as follows:

That which was demanded in the meeting was work or money from the city for laborers who are without work and who are in distress. The need for aid has never been denied, and the columns of all the papers, and especially of the *Staats-Zeitung*, have shown for weeks that this necessity was generally recognized. Thus the people are to be pardoned if they cry out for help.

But those demagogues and agitators who are trying to make capital for themselves out of a deviltry which threatens the whole community cannot be too severely condemned. The laborers shall and must be helped, and Mayor Colvin dwelt on this point urgently and warmly in his inaugural message. How to help them, is a question demanding careful consideration. But the dangerous remedy which the speakers, with Francis A. Hoffman at their head, proposed yesterday, is the false one, and will bring about a result just contrary to what is desired. The city, robbed by Gage, has no money at this moment. The season of the year makes public works impossible. The city itself is a beggar, poorer than the poorest workingman.

Every one knows this, and it is to be expected that the common sense of the people will, after deliberate consideration, reject those who wish to lead them astray. The time will come when Francis A. Hoffman and his associates will be thoroughly ashamed of what they did yesterday.

Cincinnati Workingmen's Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—At 9 o'clock this morning, about

ONE THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED MEN

assembled around the fountain esplanade, where they were addressed by the Hon. Samuel F. Cary. Gen. Cary said: It is natural that you should be excited. Many of you who are able and willing to work are compelled to see your dependent families suffering for the common necessities of life.

THE REDUCTION OF YOUR WAGES

to $1.25 per day, when your former pay would barely sustain life, leaves you in a deplorable condition; but you must remember that all the manufacturers and business men are in similar circumstances. Business men must curtail their expenses, and reduce their hands, because they have no money to meet the demands upon them. My conviction is that, if the city employs laborers, it should pay them enough to save them from want. If economy is indispensable, let it not be exercised in reducing the wages of the workingmen.

ALL THE SERVANTS OF THE PUBLIC

should be willing to make corresponding sacrifices. I confess myself at fault in not being able to propose a remedy for immediate relief. It is certain that no extreme measures can afford relief. I would earnestly caution you against resorting to any acts of violence.

BE CALM, BE CONSIDERATE,

maintain your manhood. The evils of which you complain are not confined to Cincinnati, but they exist everywhere in our country, and the remedy is not immediate. It can only be effected by the Government of the United States. The cause of this distress is the want of money. For all practical purposes, there are not $10 per head of money in the United States. Little, finished England has $17 per head, and France has $27 per head. The result is what we see to-day, and the bottom is not yet reached, without a change in the financial policy of the Government. You say: "This all may be true, but this does not avail anything now.

WE WANT BREAD

for ourselves and families, and are ready and willing to work for it.' I hope that present relief may be found, and that those who employ labor will be induced to pay you wages enough to keep you and your families from starving, and I know that $1.25 a day will not do this; but any expedient must simply be temporary until a change is made by Congress." Gen. Cary extended his remarks at some length, and concluded by warning the excited crowd not to disgrace themselves by any violent demonstrations.

THE BALLOT-BOX

was the place at which to begin reform in earnest, and that, too, at the first election in the coming spring. Two or three emissaries of

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY,

followed Gen. Cary. One of them, speaking in German, talked about the possibility of the laboring people being soon called upon to take up arms for their rights. The *Commercial* was denounced for its opposition to them, and called inconsistent because it has spoken well of Bradlaugh. The procession then formed and marched along Main, Third, Vine, Race, and other streets. The leaders took pains to halt in front of the *Commercial* office for a few groans. It was not as large a procession as that of the first demonstration, and did not attract near so much attention as the first. When it reached the city buildings, the agitator, Haller, started out to make a speech, supposing that

THE MAYOR

would show himself, as on the previous occasion. The Superintendent of Police informed Haller that the Mayor would receive any committee they might choose to send. Haller took the hint, remarking that they had called mainly to return thanks to Mayor Johnston for his course in the matter of pay of the city laborers. The procession then moved on. It was headed by a band, the pay of which for the occasion would have bought a meal for many a poor family.

THE BANNERS

were unique, rudely lettered expressions on white muslin. One read: "Our Gratitude to Mayor Johnston, Corbitt, and Bowman;" and the other, "Down with Bristol, Tripp, Lewis, and Bicknell," both referring to the members of the Board of Improvements, which, by the vote of the four last-named, had ordered the reduction to $1.25 per day.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES

was discussed in the Board of City Improvements to-day, upon the introduction of a communication from the street-laborers, notifying the Board that if they did not get more than $1.25 per day, they would not work. The Street Commissioners stated that there was no trouble in getting plenty of men to work. There were 5,000 out of employment, and all they asked for was work to keep their families from starving. His house was surrounded every evening as early as 5 o'clock by men clamoring for work, and the question with him as a member of the Board was not an increase of wages from $1.25 per day, but whether it was not better to hire 100 men at 50 cents a day, or fifty men at $1 a day. It also appeared from other officers of the Board that the city is actually employing more men in all the departments of the city labor than can be worked with advantage to the city.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A procession of 800 to 1,000 laboring men, mostly Germans, made a demonstration to-day by marching through the streets. They assembled in Fountain square and sent for Gen. Samuel P. Carey, who addressed them, counseling moderation, reminding them that capitalists and employers, as well as they, were suffering from the times. The procession went to the Mayor's office, and were there met by the Chief of Police as the representative of the Mayor. The speeches made there were only an exchange of compliments. The representative of the procession thanked the Mayor, and denounced the other members of the Board of Improvements for lowering their daily wages.

St. Louis Workingmen Petition for Aid.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The labor agitation has hardly reached St. Louis yet. There are a good many people out of employment and destitute, but the benevolent associations have provided for them so far, and there has not been much public complaint. St. Louis, however, is not likely to get through the winter without some trouble among its poor mechanics and laborers. There are already faint signs of the coming storm. A day or two ago about fifty poor men sent in a formal petition for bread or work to Mayor Brown. He replies through the papers to-morrow morning that he has neither, and adds that the late street-cleaning investigation showed that there were already too many men employed in that manner. He cannot give work, he says, without the aid of the City Council, but he will do all in his power to assist in the passage of a bill through the Legislature, which will give ample funds for material and labor to repair the streets, and every dollar of which will go into the hands of the workingmen—the increase in interest on the public debt being too small a consideration to stand in the way of the important object in view. The labor organizations have just commenced, and meetings will be held this week.

Dock Laborers' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The dock laborers struck to-day, resisting a reduction of their wages from thirty to twenty cents per hour. One steamship company is paying thirty cents to secure the unloading of their vessels which arrived on Saturday, but another company has obtained all the laborers needed at twenty cents. The strikers threaten to force the latter to stop work.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—A large number of stevedor's struck this afternoon because their wages were reduced ten cents an hour, and marched along the docks assaulting those who remained at work. The police dispersed the rioters and arrested the ringleaders.

The Louisville Workingmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—A second large meeting of workingmen was held in this city to-night. A committee was appointed to confer with the City Council, State Legislature, and relief associations, to see if employment cannot be obtained. The meeting was very orderly.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Canada Southern.

Another important railroad enterprise has just been started, by which Chicago, as usual, is to receive the benefit of a closer connection with the Eastern market. The Canada Southern Road, which now connects at Detroit with the Michigan Central, has been represented in this city, for several days past, by its General Manager, Gen. Casement, who was the chief constructor of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Perry, the General Freight Agent of the road, who, it now appears, have been here to perfect arrangements for opening a general Western office, with a view to arrange for the proper introduction of their new fast freight lines in this city and throughout the Northwest. This road when completed to this city, which it will shortly be, will form an almost air-line connection with the East, being over 130 miles shorter than the present shortest route. It is claimed that by the low grades, and shortened route, six hours' time may be saved on through freight between this city and New York and Boston,—an important item to shippers. It is proposed that two fast freight lines shall run over this new route,—the Diamond Line which will connect with the Erie and form a direct connection with New York, and the Canada Southern Line which will run over the New York Central into Boston and New York. By this arrangement, they will be able to carry freight direct into all the great centres of the East.

It was officially announced yesterday that Mr. Charles S. Tappan, late of the Erie North Shore line, had accepted the position of General Western Agent, with an office in the Exchange Building. Mr. Tappan is one of the oldest, as he has long been one of the most popular, railway men connected with the freight business of the West. He came West ten years ago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Northwestern Road, which position he held until just before the fire. In that place he gained a great reputation for his ability in the organization of the freight business of the road and his improvement of the tariff tables. He has been connected with the railway business since the system was first introduced in the country, having had an official connection with the Erie when that line was constructing. The selection of such a man reflects great credit upon the wisdom of the manager of the line, as it insures its popularity in this city.

Injunction Against the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—John Mayo Palmer, junior partner of ex-Gov. Palmer, to-day obtained a temporary injunction, before J. J. Beach, Master in Chancery for Logan County, against the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company, restraining the Collectors of the Town of Atlanta and of the Town of Oran, in Logan County, from collecting $9,205.75 interest on bonds issued to the aforesaid road to the amount of $37,000. The grounds set up in the bill, and upon which the injunction was obtained, are: First, the act of incorporation, under which the road was organized was never passed by the Legislature in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. The journals of the Senate for 1869 first speak of the act as being reported from the Committee on Railroads, and immediately ordered to be read a third time. Second, the bonds are charged generally as having been obtained by the officers of the railroad company by fraud. Third, the company has abandoned the construction of the railroad in the manner and upon the terms on which the bonds were voted. The Master in Chancery required a bond of the complainants in the amount of $20,000, which was given.

Charges Against Receiver Hinckley, of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 22.—In compliance with a notice issued by Judge Tipton, F. E. Hinckley, Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road, together with ex-Gov. Palmer and others, appeared to-day, expecting to meet Judge Tipton and argue the fitness of Mr. Hinckley to hold the position to which he has been appointed. Owing to sickness, Judge Tipton could not appear.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—Mr. Hinckley, the Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, was summoned to appear before Judge Tipton to-day at Bloomington, as has heretofore been stated in these dispatches, and it is now said that the charges against Mr. Hinckley are, first, by the employes of the line, charging that he has reduced their wages beyond precedent, and to a price at which they cannot live; secondly, that he has not paid them at the reduced price. It is further said that incidentally other charges will come up in the consideration of those above given. All the parties in the original suit were summoned, and Gov. Palmer, of this city, will appear for his clients.

Receiver Asked for the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 22.—The Hon. G. V. N. Lathrop appeared before Judge Crane, in the Circuit Court to-day, on behalf of James F. Joy and H. P. Baldwin, and applied for the appointment of a Receiver of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, for the benefit of the above appellants, to secure two mortgages for $300,000 and $100, respectively held by them against that road, and requested that Mr. Uhl, the present Manager, be appointed as such Receiver.

Proposed Investigation of the Affairs of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 22.—A petition addressed to N. S. Sunderland, Supervisor of Bloomington Township, and signed by a number of leading tax-payers, will be published to-morrow, requesting the Supervisor to call a town meeting to consider what action to take relative to the bonds issued by this township to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The meeting will perhaps result in a demand for an investigation into the stock-books of that road. The amount of subscription in McLean County is: In Bloomington Township, $99,500, Danvers Township, $30,000, and Downs Township, $10,000, the aggregate showing a large investment which the tax-payers think should begin to pay dividends.

The report that the track of the road has been patroled by armed guards east of Farmer City is utterly without foundation.

The Milwaukee and St. Louis Survey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 22.—A party of engineers, engaged in locating the line of the Milwaukee & St. Louis Railroad, spent a considerable portion of last week in Peru, in determining where most advantageously to cross the Illinois River. All indications are favorable to an early completion of the road.

New Transportation Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 22.—A Transportation Company was formed here on Saturday, with the following Directors: Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, Gabe Bruck, Robert Campbell, and Charles F. Barron. Albert Keep was elected President, and Charles F. Barron Secretary. The Company has purchased the franchises of the old Oshkosh City Railway Company, and all side-tracks connecting with the Northwestern Railway, over three miles in extent. All switching is now paid for by the Northwestern Company.

School for Railroad Telegraph Operators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 22.—William H. Mixer, the Superintendent of the Chicago & Iowa Telegraph Line, has, in company with Mr. Robinson Bulmer, a gentleman well known as an operator, opened a telegraphic institute in this city, under the approval of the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which has proven to be a marvel of success. The great need of good railroad operators compelled the enterprise, as the ordinary schools failed to turn out men available for railroad work.

Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 22.—George C. Kimball, Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Jan. 1. It is not given out who will be his successor.

Completion of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Bridge at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 22.—The Cairo & Fulton Railroad bridge across the Arkansas River at this point, was completed last evening, and to-day several trains passed over it. This gives an unbroken railroad connection between St. Louis and Fulton. The bridge across the Red River at the latter place is rapidly approaching completion. The completion of the bridge here is the occasion of great rejoicing.

FIRES.

At Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—Samuel R. Bell & Co.'s tobacco warehouse, at Hadley, and 330 cases of tobacco were burned this morning. The loss is $38,000; insurance, $25,000.

STATUE OF KOSCIUSKO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Polish exiles propose to erect a statue of Kosciusko in Central Park.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

It softens the hair when harsh and dry.
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It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
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No Other Medicine

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Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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FOR 1874.

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I am selling off the stock of PIANOS and ORGANS belonging to the estate of F. C. LIGHTE & CO., bankrupts, at No. 81 Lake-st., under the Tremont House. The stock consists of a good assortment of Pianos and Parlor Organs of the best grades, by the most popular manufacturers, and must be sold for cash within a limited time under order of the Court.

B. W. WOLSELEY, Provisional Assignee.

LOTTERY.

BY CABLE.

Capital Prizes of Extraordinary Drawing, Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 18, 1873.

No. 5,660 drew $500,000; No. 11,700 drew $100,000; No. 2,685 drew $50,000; Nos. 13,210 and 11,941 drew each $25,000; Nos. 11,328, 6,283, 1,983, and 11,780 drew each $10,000; Nos. 11,278, 8,417, 6,433, 15,267, 10,056, 2,607, 15,189, 6,708, 10,394, and 3,709 drew each $5,000.

We sold one of these large capital prizes. Prices of future ordinary drawings reduced to $20. Circulars of information furnished on application.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Asylum (American Express Co. Building), Monroe-st. Work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., for election of officers and payment of dues. Every member is hereby notified to be present. By order W. M.

A. B. STILES, Sec.

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Have arranged in their several Departments Specialties for the Holidays, to which they invite attention.

Handsome Shawls and Scarfs,
Sealskin Sacques and Fur Sets,
Cloaks, Redingotes, and Suits,
Fine Laces and Sets,
Ladies' and Gents' L. C. Hdkfs. and Boxes,
Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns,
Black, Plain Color & Fancy Silks,
Handsome Dress Fabrics,
Kid Gloves and Boxes,
Berlin Embroideries,
Fancy Boxes and Fancy Articles,
Novelties in Linen Table Sets, &c.

The above comprise articles of value particularly appropriate for Gifts, and many of them at merely nominal prices.

STEREOSCOPES.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
Fine Albums,
Frames, Chromos,
Mottoes, &c.,

In GREAT VARIETY for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
88 STATE-ST., opp. Field, Leiter & Co.

KID GLOVES.

PLUM AND NAVY BLUE GLOVES,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE BRANCH

Boudier Kid Glove Factory, Paris,
103 STATE-ST.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Christmas Present.

Nothing more suitable to present to your son or daughter than one of Dr. Marsh's New Improved

SHOULDER BRACES,

A useful and requisite article for Stooped Shoulders. They can be had at MARSH & BOYLES, 182 Washington-st., where are also fitted all kinds of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Bow Legs, &c.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Real Estate and Land Company will be held at the offices of said company, No. [illegible] LaSalle-st., in the city of Chicago, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock, m. HERMANN [illegible], Secretary. December 22, 1873.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake View Avenue Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 1 LaSalle-st., in the city of Chicago, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1874, at [illegible] o'clock a. m. SAMUEL [illegible], Secretary. December 22, 1873.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hilton Coal and Iron Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1874, at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible], Secretary. December 22, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

There is still an active demand from the pork-packers and from merchants in other lines of trade. Money, however, continues plenty, and speculators in grain are getting the use of considerable amounts in anticipation of higher prices after the holidays; though, according to the usual experience of the holiday season, speculation should be rather tame and prices rather steady for a week or two yet.

New York exchange was quotable at 50 cents per $1,000 premium between banks to-day.

GOLD.

The possibility that the tables may be entirely turned in regard to the Virginius question, and that Spain may even have ground to demand reparation from the United States, has given gold a little upward turn again. Any serious complications with Spain, however, are only possible, not probable. The circumstance most likely to cause an advance in the price of gold this winter is the inflation of the currency by the issue and authorization of the $44,000,000 "reserve," both of which will probably be done. The impression has become general that the panic was to a great extent the result of the cast-iron inflexibility of the volume of paper money. Unfortunately, the most of the devices to make it "elastic" begin with an increase of greenbacks. Inflation is popular just now with every one who is largely in debt, because it would make a nominal rise in prices and revive speculation. The Government itself seems not unwilling to cater to this popular feeling. This disposition, together with the present condition of the revenue, has undoubtedly made specie resumption temporarily unpopular. The $44,000,000 "reserve" will probably be authorized by Congress as a part of the currency, and, once paid out, it will be much more difficult to contract it again than when it was done by Mr. McCulloch. The fact is, Congress is in a complete muddle on the currency question. If the panic had not occurred it is probable the preponderance of opinion would have been in favor of specie resumption. But the panic has left thousands of men in a situation from which they see no escape except by inflation of the currency, and they are willing to accept the certainty of another collapse some time in order to get out of their present difficulties. The chances are, therefore, that the currency discussions in Congress and the actual paying out of the remaining $25,000,000 of the $44,000,000 "reserve" will cause an advance in the price of gold after the 1st of January.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Some weeks ago we said that, if Congress deferred any final action on the proposal to repeal the Bankrupt law until the middle of January, the probabilities were that the law would not be repealed at all. The holiday interregnum is now so near that it is scarcely possible that anything will be done until after the 1st of January. By that time the sober second thoughts will be in the ascendancy, and the chances are that there will be no repeal. There is, however, some validity in the objections to the law as it stands now, and these can be removed by amending it in at least two particulars, viz.:

First—That the period of delinquency of payment shall be longer than fourteen days (as now) before a debtor can be subject to an appeal of the creditor to the Bankrupt Courts. *Second*—That it shall require the demand of at least one-third, or some similar proportion (in amount), of his creditors before the courts shall be at liberty to grant an order in bankruptcy.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¾	118¾@119¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116	116¾@117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117¼	117¾@118
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116¾	117¼
10-40s	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	110¾@111¼
U. S. currency 6s	112	112½@113
Gold (full weight)	109¾	110¾
Gold coupons	109¾	110¾
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par
Gold exchange		110¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109½
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Money closed easy at 4@5.

Sterling dull, with business at 108½ for sixty-day, and 109½@109¾ for sight. Custom receipts, $210,000.

Gold closed at 110¾, after selling at 110¾@110⅞. Loans were at 7, 1-32 and 7 gold for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $36,000. Clearings, $52,000,000.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened strong, but under rumors of mercantile failures became weak, and declined from ⅜ to 2⅝ per cent. The decline was led by Western Union and Wabash, which were pressed down 2 per cent by free offerings. C., C. & I., Union Pacific, and St. Paul were well sustained, the latter on a report that the Northwestern and St. Paul contemplate a closer alliance. Panama was exceptionally strong, and advanced from 98 to 100. The market closed heavy. The large sellers of last week were purchasers to-day, in anticipation of an advance in January. Stock sales to-day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, amounted to 120,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Western Union, 42,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Ohio, 3,000 St. Paul, 10,000 C., C. & I. C., and 2,000 Northwestern.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	117¼
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	114¾	Currency 6s	112¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	61	St. Paul pfd	62
Western Union	71¼	Wabash	48¼
Quicksilver	25¼	Wabash pfd	67
Adams Express	91	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	14
American Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	32
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	101
Pacific Mail	36¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¼
Erie	44	C., C. & C.	72
Erie pfd	70¾	C., B. & Q.	94
Harlem, ex. div	117	Lake Shore	74¾
Harlem pfd	116	Indiana Central	26¾
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	84	Union Pacific stock	29¾
Northwestern	54¼	Union Pacific bonds	84¼
Northwestern pfd	68	Central Pacific	96
Rock Island	97¼	Del. & Lack & W	101
N. J. Central	100¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	39¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Clark st, 90 ft n of Superior st, e f, undivided ½ of 25x110 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $2,777.

Undivided ½ of same, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $2,500.

Undivided ½ of same, dated June 3; consideration, $2,777.

Lot 12, in Oviatts' w ½ of s w ¼, Sec. 1, 39, 13, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Yeaton st, s w cor of Lincoln, n f, 265x107 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $6,500.

Warren av, 296 ft w of Staunton av, s f, 24x116 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,000.

West Taylor st, 228 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, with 25x124¾ ft in same block, dated July 8; consideration, $2,000.

Von Horn st, 725 ft west of Oakley av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $500.

Thirty-seventh st, 159 ft e of Vincennes av, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $7,000.

West Madison st, between Rockwell st and California av, s f, 1 3-100 acres, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $14,000. D. S. Patterson to Homer Potwin.

Lot 10, in Block 1, Bushnell's Addition, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $3,646.

DeKoven st, between Clinton and Jefferson sts, s f, 25x103 ft, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $1,800.

West Harrison st, 106 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x158 4-10 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $4,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-ninth st, near Ulman st, n f, 3 acres, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $40,000. John L. Hancock to George D. Cragin.

Lots 33 to 35, of Wisner's Lots 35 to 38, Original Town of Brighton, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Edbrooke Place, 54x110 ft, with improvements, in Powell's part n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	13,335	7,326	22,316	5,035
Wheat, bu	206,310	36,170	156,318	19,547
Corn, bu	26,320	53,520	2,336	4,830
Oats, bu	31,377	46,870	18,712	17,723
Rye, bu	2,817	1,440	320	1,150
Barley, bu	8,480	15,620	26,148	8,468
Grass seed, lbs	90,270	27,515	765	3,000
Flax seed, lbs	22,500	....	21,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	45,000	....	35,750
Cured meats, lbs	924,810	303,340	2885963	2203470
Beef, brls	65	80	60	135
Pork, brls	1,219	65	100	436
Lard, lbs	82,930	101,330	307,245	843,610
Tallow, lbs	24,049	23,500	56,567	2,520
Butter, lbs	89,850	66,885	57,232	43,350
Dressed hogs, No	3,007	1,568	1,724	1,313
Live hogs, No	17,239	10,872	3,666	2,523
Cattle, No	663	356	805	833
Sheep, No	567	484	125	361
Hides, lbs	230,058	116,180	181,600	192,384
Highwines, brls	838	254	832	549
Wool, lbs	37,800	74,265	69,866	222,241
Potatoes, bu	33	3,280	360	39
Lumber, m ft	134	533	513	332
Shingles, m	....	1,540	454	195
Lath, m	....	50	12	....
Salt, brls	470	935	1,219	680

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 9,558 bu corn; 658 bu oats; 1,548 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 413 cars wheat; 52 cars corn; 21 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 10 cars barley. Total, 503 cars, or 178,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger to-day, with somewhat more of activity—chiefly because a great many operators were anxious to get their business closed up before Christmas, that they might post their books and enjoy the holidays. There was, however, a fair demand for cash produce, on shipping account, and the movement of the markets seemed to be generally a healthy one, due to convictions that grain and provisions are worth present prices.

Dry goods were in good demand, and prices were firm and tending higher. In the grocery market there was nothing new to note. Business continues fairly active, with all the staple and most side goods firmly held. Butter and cheese sold to a liberal aggregate at full Saturday's prices, where they were firmly held. There was no change in the fish, dried fruits, and canned goods markets, a liberal amount of sales being accomplished at previous quotations. Leather, pig-iron, paints, and oils ruled quiet and unchanged.

Lumber remains quiet and unchanged. The demand for metals and iron, though light, is equal to that of last year at this time, and prices, especially for metals and tinners' stock, are very steady; and tin-plate at $12.00 is relatively lower than in New York. Nails were in moderate request at $4.25 rates. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were dull and weak, pork barrels being lower. Wool and hops were quiet, the former being firm. The trade in broom-corn was fair in the aggregate, and the market is quoted firm. Hay was also firm, and scarce, particularly the better grades of timothy, which are in demand. The seed market was rather quiet, but prices remain steady. Poultry was in good demand, and choice fresh lots were firm. Game was steady, and in fair request.

Highwines were active at a decline of 1c, sales being reported of 200 brls at 95c. New York was quoted firm at 99c, but Cincinnati was reported lower, sales having been made there at 92c ⅌ gallon.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and averaged a shade higher; but buyers were unwilling to pay an advance asked in consequence of the rise in live, and fell off; hence the bulk of the sales were made at 5c below the closing price of Saturday, closing steady at $5.85 ⅌ 100 lbs for light, and $5.90 for heavy hogs in good shipping order. Sales were reported of 167 head at $6.00; 80 at $5.95; 263 at $5.90; 245 at $5.85; 32 soft at $5.60; 155 dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.85@5.90; 160 on private terms. Total, 1,102 head, out of 3,077 received.

Provisions were stronger and more active in the aggregate, though irregular in both respects. The bulletin early announced an advance of 25c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs, and this made holders of product firmer in their views. Buyers were slow to take hold, but in the last half of the session took hold more willingly at the advance, which averaged about 25c per brl on pork, 10@15c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats, the latter being in much better request on export account. Operators were far from unanimous in their views as to the necessity for the advance, and some of them claimed that it was a mere ruse on the part of the packers, who had found themselves unable to sell on Saturday, and put up the price of hogs voluntarily, that they might be the better able to sell the stocks they have on hand. The receipts of hogs were smaller, to be sure, but, counting in those which were left over on Saturday, there were plenty to trade on, and no encouragement to higher prices was couched in the advices from other points. The packers at other places generally consider prices to be too high to operate on with safety, and it is their unwillingness to pay the top of the market that has enabled our packers to do so very much more business this season than ever before, as compared with the work at other places. Thus far they have been able to dispose of their product at fair, paying prices, and the chief objectionable feature of the deal is the disproportionate quality of meat that has been put up in pork barrels, for which it may be difficult to find consumers after the speculative furore is past. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.25@14.30; do seller January, $14.35@14.40; do seller February, $14.80@14.85; do seller March, $15.25@15.30; prime mess pork, $13.00@13.25; extra prime do, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.35@8.40; do seller January, $8.40@8.50; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $9.00@9.05. Green hams at 8½@8¾c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Green shoulders at 5c; rough sides, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6¾c; do short clear, 6⅞@6½c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5½c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 7c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅜c; do Cumberlands, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@7c; do short clear, 7⅛c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4¼@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14.35; 500 brls do at $14.30; 1,000 brls do at $14.25; 1,000 brls do seller January at $14.37½; 500 brls do seller February at $15.00. 500 brls do at $14.92½; 1,000 brls do at $14.87½; 2,500 brls do at $14.85; 1,000 brls do at $14.80; 2,500 brls do at $14.75; 250 brls do seller March at $15.35; 500 brls do at $15.22½; 250 tcs lard at 8⅜c; 250 tcs do seller January at 8½c; 250 tcs do at $8.47½; 1,250 tcs do at $8.45; 250 tcs do at 8⅜c; 750 tcs do seller February at $8.80; 500 tcs do at 8⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 8c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at 5c; 80,000 lbs green do at 5c; 150,000 lbs salted do seller March at 6c; 500,000 lbs short ribs seller February at 7⅜c; 200,000 lbs do buyer February (at Des Moines) at 7¼c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 7⅛c; 60,000 lbs do at 7c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 7⅛c; 250 boxes long clear at 6⅝c; 50 boxes do at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅛c, loose; 20 boxes long cut hams (18 lbs) at 9⅛c; 43 tcs grease at 5¼@5⅜c, for brown and white.

Flour was very quiet at unchanged prices. There was little or no demand on export account, and sales were chiefly to local dealers or to fill telegraphic orders. The receipts were large, but were not much more than half the shipments, so that stocks are working down, and holders are not anxious to effect sales by making concessions, especially while wheat is strong. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 50 brls do at $7.25; 150 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.75; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 85 brls do at $7.50; 10 brls do at $7.25; 50 brls rye at $4.65; 58 brls do at $4.60; 75 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,503. Also 20 tons bran at $12.50 on track; 500 brls corn meal (Marsh's Caloric) at $3.00; 10 tons do, coarse, at $19.50, delivered. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.50
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was again active, and averaged 1⅛c higher, though Liverpool was generally understood to be easier, and our receipts were considerably larger than the recent average, threatening to add nearly a million bu to our stock in store during the current week. The announcement of nearly 300,000 bu received, and 413 cars inspected in towards the receipts of to-morrow, did cause weakness when the postings were made; but that was soon over, and a good demand, both for cash wheat and options, improved the market, and kept it very steady during the last half of the session. The inquiry for car lots was much better than usual, and most of them seemed to be wanted for shipment, while the shorts bought freely, as they always do on a slight advance. Indeed, the disappointment seemed to be that there was not so many receipts as had been expected, and a good many of the shorts who had obtained from filling, in the hope of a break on that account, took hold to-day, expecting a further rise under the light volume of arrivals usual during the holiday week. Seller January opened at $1.14⅝, rose to $1.15⅝, dropped off to $1.14½, and advanced to $1.15½, closing at $1.15⅛. Seller February sold at $1.17@1.18⅜, closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, sold at $1.13¾@1.14½, closing at $1.14¼, with no premium offered on Northwestern. No. 1 spring was in good demand at $1.14½@1.15 for straight, and $1.16 for receipts in the Northwestern Elevator, both closing strong. No. 3 spring closed at $1.07½, and rejected do at $1.01, except for receipts in the Rock Island Elevator, which were at fully 1c discount. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.15; 6,800 bu do at $1.14⅝; 2,400 bu do at $1 14½; 2,400 bu Northwestern No. 1 at $1.16; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14½; 10,000 bu do at $1.14; 3,200 bu do at $1.13⅞; 13,400 bu do at $1.13¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.13⅝; 69,800 bu do at $1.13½; 14,800 bu do at $1.13⅜; 1,600 bu do at $1.13¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 400 bu do at $1.07; 2,800 bu do at $1.06½; 4,800 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; 2,000 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu rejected at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c. Total, 154,400.

Corn was more active, and averaged ⅝c higher, in sympathy with wheat, while it was also reported firmer in Liverpool, with a material advance in New York, and our receipts were light. The demand was chiefly speculative, though there was a better inquiry for car lots than heretofore, and some signs of a revival of the movement to New England points by rail, which is always sluggish in starting up after the close of lake navigation. The January option was in fair request from the shorts, but there was a better inquiry for February, partly on new deals; and partly from operators who wanted to turn over without getting out of the trade. There is no change in the aspect of the corn question; it gathers strength all the time, rather irregularly, in spite of the arguments of those who say that the crop of 1873 is within about 3,000,000 bu of the average of the past ten years, and that the saving in consumption for several months past will make full amends for the shortage. Seller January opened at 53⅛c, advanced to 53⅝c, fell back to 53⅛c, rose to 54c, and closed firm at 53⅝c. Seller February sold 1c above this range, with an occasional difference of 1⅛c. Seller May was quiet and firm at 59¾@60c. No. 2 corn, cash, closed at 53⅛c for old and 51c for new. Rejected closed at 53c for old, and 47c for new. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 54c; 2,400 bu do at 53⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 53⅜c; 18,200 bu do at 53⅛c; 800 bu do at 53⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 53¼c; 4,400 bu do at 53c; 800 bu new at 51c; 2,800 bu rejected (2c storage) at 53c; 2,800 bu do at 52⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 52½c; 4,000 bu new do at 47c; 800 bu do at 46c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 53,800 bu.

Oats were 1c higher, but quiet, being in good demand, with very light offerings. New York was quoted higher, and a better shipping request is springing up both for interior points and the far East, while the downward pressure brought to bear for two or three days past was lifted off with the return home of the other King-bee among our local operators. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 38½c, advanced to 39c, and closed at 38⅞c. Seller January sold at 38⅝@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c; and seller February sold at 39½@40⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 at 39c; 6,200 bu No. 2 at 39c; 6,800 bu do at 38⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 38⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 38½c; 600 bu rejected at 36c; 600 bu do at 35⅞c; 600 bu do at 35½c. Total, 20,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet and very steady at the price that ruled for three days previously, with little demand and light offerings. Sales were limited to 800 bu fresh receipts No 2 at 76c, and 800 bu regular No. 2 at 75c.

Barley was more active in options, but with less doing in cash lots, owing to the scarcity of offerings, and was decidedly stronger all round. No. 2 advanced 6c, selling at $1.40. No. 3 was in active request for shipment at $1.05 for poor to $1.10 for good, and 35,000 bu sold, seller January, at $1.06@1.07, which means the poorest when delivered. Rejected advanced to 95c, and all closed strong under the impression that certain parties have been quietly buying up for several days past in order to get control of the market. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at $1.40; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.08; 1,200 bu do at $1.07; 10,000 bu do at $1.05; 1,600 bu rejected at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu by sample at $1.40; 1,200 bu do to arrive at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do at 90c, on track. Total, 22,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Cargoes of both wheat and corn off coast downward tendency. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet. Corn firmer. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn improving, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s@36s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

Later—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 36s 6d@36s 9d. Pork, 62s. Rest unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The change to freezing cold weather is most unfavorable for canal-boats desiring to get through to tide-water. A large number of boats are stopped in the lower end of the canal by this sudden cold snap.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the five leading seaboard cities of the country for the week ending Saturday last, as compared with the preceding week:

	Week ending Dec. 20.	Week ending Dec. 13.
Flour, brls	50,437	62,585
Wheat, bu	615,000	733,700
Corn, bu	460,000	201,300
Rye, bu	2,300	25,536
Pork, brls	6,738	13,782
Lard, lbs	2,917,643	4,840,754
Bacon, lbs	9,384,775	11,062,528

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Dec. 18	24,872	720,796	406,249	26,336	
Dec. 11	42,620	801,703	284,406	7,638	4,670
Dec. 4	28,300	954,876	428,941	41,833	
Nov. 27	44,900	1,110,962	525,344	8,000	37,224
Total, 4 weeks	141,402	3,289,337	1,445,240	155,507	41,894
Nov. 20	15,798	926,996	447,318	19,233	31,674
Nov. 13	32,576	1,207,589	608,560	5,736	44,848
Nov. 6	27,399	1,083,457	515,158	57,877	
Oct. 30	22,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	8,283
Total, 4 weeks	99,477	4,613,469	2,088,884	107,075	84,800

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The clearances of wheat from San Francisco for Europe from July 1 to Nov. 29 were 6,205,400 bu. The wheat in transit for the United Kingdom Nov. 29, exclusive of steamer shipments from the United States and sail and steamer from the Baltic, was 338 vessels, with 11,020,168 bu.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN LONDON.

	1873. Dec. 1.	1873. Nov. 1.	1872. Dec. 1.	1871. Dec. 1.
Flour, cwts	349,648	344,850	321,000	408,000
Wheat, qrs	293,826	290,910	308,713	571,150
Corn, qrs	41,815	63,136	97,986	22,602
Oats, qrs	126,113	121,013	350,954	413,550
Barley, qrs	14,417	18,531	30,872	53,945
Rye, qrs	84	128	....	....
Beans, qrs	3,270	5,425	....	....
Peas, qrs	3,899	5,251	....	....
Buckwheat, qrs	237	110	....	....
Total, qrs	488,161	504,499	788,525	1,061,247

A later report of the Agricultural Department estimates the hog-crop 4 per cent less than last year at the commencement of the packing season.

The imports of provisions into Liverpool, Eng., for the year ended Sept. 30, from 1866-7 to 1872-3:

	Pork, brls.	Beef, tcs.	Lard, tons.	Bacon, tons.	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, bxs.
1866-7	10,809	35,087	6,565	12,619	70,316	812,180
1867-8	22,755	50,093	8,584	19,016	70,312	870,336
1868-9	28,297	51,129	6,956	23,905	82,151	772,281
1869-70	28,675	38,636	3,736	16,446	109,260	977,761
1870-71	62,215	61,481	12,986	25,616	143,266	1,085,047
1871-72	25,109	37,697	19,104	65,357	159,955	1,061,190
1872-73	31,087	41,919	20,864	82,576	151,069	1,298,734

Stock of provisions in Liverpool, Sept. 1:

	Pork, brls.	Beef, tcs.	Lard, tons.	Bacon, tons.	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, bxs.
1867	4,125	1,181	225	2,071	3,198	4,125
1868	1,399	12,087	640	2,766	3,330	1,399
1869	476	16,647	2,000	3,997	2,661	476
1870	2,152	7,079	97	5,636	5,840	2,083
1871	9,650	6,780	3,540	6,954	9,034	9,650
1872	6,086	8,101	12,500	21,194	10,716	6,086
1873	1,050	8,104	8,506	21,511	2,100	1,050

Prices of provisions in Liverpool, Sept. 30:

	Pork, brls.	Beef, tcs.	Lard, cwt.
1867	67s 6d@ 75s 0d	110s@160s 0d	54s 0d@59s 0d
1868	83s 0d@ 90s 0d	40s@125s 6d	68s 0d@72s 0d
1869	105s 0d@112s 6d	30s@11 s 0d	71s 0d@74s 0d
1870	107s 6d@ 12s 6d	40s@147s 6d	69s 0d@73s 0d
1871	47s 6d@ 60s 0d	40s@105s 0d	46s 6d@47s 3d
1872	55s 0d@ 70s 0d	30s@115s 0d	38s 0d@44s 0d
1873	57s 6d@ 87s 6d	30s@112s 6d	42s 0d@42s 6d

	Bacon, cwt.	Butter, cwt.	Cheese, cwt.
1867	47s@51s	63s@90 s	36s@55s
1868	55s@61s	100s@118s	45s@60s
1869	65s@69s	84s@102s	58s@65s
1870	54s@57s	85s@110s	55s@69s
1871	34s@43s	65s@105s	40s@58s
1872	32s@43s	80s@105s	43s@48s
1873	39s@47s	85s@116s	50s@63s

The corn crop last year, as per estimates of the Agricultural Department, was 1,100,000,000 bu, and the November report of 1873 makes the aggregate crop this year 878,000,000 bu, or 222,000,000 bu less than last year. The one-half of this crop is in the commercial or hog-packing States, or, say, 439,000,000 bu in quantity, but, considering the quality, a deduction from this one-sixth is made, making it equal to 366,000,000 bu of the quality of last year's crop. There is considerable old corn in the country, perhaps to make an average annual supply. The crop in the undermentioned years in all the States has been as follows:

	Bu.
1873	878,000,000
1872	1,000,000,000
1871	1,090,000,000
1870	1,094,000,000
1869	874,320,000
1868	906,527,000
1867	768,300,000
1866	867,946,095
1865	704,427,853
1864	530,581,403
Average ten years	881,612,255

The visible supply of grain, including the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard points, in transit by rail, and frozen in in transit on the New York canals was, Dec. 13, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,462,565	1,914,299	527,297	222,901
Albany	12,000	41,500	52,000	230,000
Buffalo	580,000	404,997	85,230	128,745
Chicago	602,789	958,043	253,204	416,914
Milwaukee	578,538	16,685	22,570	85,270
Duluth	8,861			
Toledo	295,6[illegible]8	135,202	95,745	2,989
Detroit	49,326	50,451	22,257	15,689
Oswego	232,[illegible]	350,739	4,040	213,142
St. Louis	117,107	55,091	51,222	48,963
Boston	3,291	172,905	189,725	44,525
Toronto	143,729	90	4,223	25,221
Montreal	697,746	242,798	32,968	15,697
*Philadelphia	285,000	215,000	90,000	140,000
*Baltimore	65,532	169,606	170,000	18,000
Rail shipments	307,109	194,717	264,025	81,176
On N.Y. canals	1,400,000	1,100,000	470,000	340,000
Total—Dec. 13, '73	9,017,097	6,033,288	2,297,866	2,000,850
Total—Dec. 6, '73	8,497,300	6,510,812	2,231,561	1,850,213
Total—Dec. 14, '72	6,051,153	9,538,444	3,825,914	2,313,430

*Estimated.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon and ⅛c lower, selling at $1.14⅝@1.14⅞ for January, closing at the outside; also at $1.18 seller February. Corn was in moderate demand at 53½@53⅝c for January, closing at 53⅝c, and at 54⅝@54⅞c for February. Provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

ALCOHOL—Declined 2c; quotable at $1.90@1.95.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light local request. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BROOM CORN—The demand is confined to small orders, but business in the aggregate is fair for the season, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Continues in good demand, and remains firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Business was quiet at steady and unchanged prices: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Met with a fairly active demand, and was firm at the following range of prices: New York factory, mild, 14@15c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13@14c; lower grades, 9@12c.

COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were again reported dull and weak. Pork barrels declined about 5c. Stock remains firm. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, 1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 110 pork barrels at $1.50; 150 do at $1.45.

EGGS—Were steady and in good demand at 23@24c for fresh packages.

FEATHERS—The offerings were light, and demand moderate at previous quotations: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—There was only a light demand for fish to-day, but the market remains firm at full former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good business was doing in this department, and the market again presented a firm tone. We continues to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.70; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.85@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7½c; old do, 6¼@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8¾@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7¾c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Terragona, 26@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local request at unchanged prices: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.00; do, large, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $3.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was a liberal amount of trading in this department, and the market was firm at full Saturday's prices. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39@39½c; O. G. Java, 36½@37c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35c; fancy Rio, 30@30½c; choice do, 29½@29½c; prime Rio, 29@29½c; good do, 28@28½c; common do, 27½@27½c; roasting do, 26½@26½c; Singapore Java, 31½@32½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30@30½c; do, prime, 29½@29½c; Maracaibo, 28½@29½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9½@10c; B, 9½@9½c; extra C, 9½@9½c; C No. 2, 9½@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 8½@9c; fair do, 8½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose @6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was in good demand and firm, with the offerings, more particularly of timothy, at the moment inadequate. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@9.50; do No. 2, $7.00@8.00; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in demand and firm. There is some competition among dealers, and it is reported that higher prices have been bid. We quote: Green city butchers', 6¾@7½c; green cured, light, 10½c; do, heavy, 9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Remain quiet and unchanged, as follows: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade for the season, and a steadier feeling generally:

Iron	3 3-10c	@ 3 8-10c	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8¾	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8¾	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report no new features in the leather market. There is a fair and increasing movement at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 27@	30
Country harness	25@	27
Line, city, ⅌ lb	38@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Continues to meet with the average demand at pretty steady prices. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $16.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues light, though fair for the season, and really exceeds that of the corresponding time one year ago. Tin plate is now relatively lower in this market that at the East. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were without change, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A fair business was doing in this branch of trade, and former quotations were generally adhered to. Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at $1.10@1.15 for peachblows, and $1.00@1.05 for other varieties.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for poultry was fair, and choice fresh stock was firm, at a slight advance for turkeys and geese. Game was steady. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $3.00@3.50; common do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.75; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; extra do, $12.00@13.00; do live, $9.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; wild turkeys, 10@13c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 6@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were rather quiet but steady at previous prices. Timothy sold at $2.70@3.00; clover at $5.65@5.75; flax at $1.70. We note sales of 50 bags timothy at $3.00; 51 bags do at $2.90; 16 bags at $2.80; 51 bags $2.70; 31 bags clover at $5.75; 9 bags at $5.65; 40 bags flax at $1.70.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady at the given prices: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Are moving freely at firm and advancing prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Was in limited demand at the annexed quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—A few small orders were received, but aside from this there is little doing. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday about 2,000. There was a fair degree of activity displayed in the cattle market to-day, while prices were steady, uniformly good prices being obtained for all really good shipping beeves. Eastern advices were without any quotable change, tolerably steady markets being reported. There was a good attendance of shippers, and they showed more inclination to purchase. A small lot of six extra fancy steers, averaging 1,775 lbs, sold at $6.75, but this was a fancy price, and no criterion of the general market. Sales to Eastern buyers were made at $4.00@4.75 for medium to good, and $5.00@5.40 for choice smooth steers. There was only a fair inquiry from the local interest, butchers only buying as their actual necessities require. Sales in their favor were reported at $3.00@4.60 for common to extra cows and good fleshy steers. A drove of 76 extra corn-fed Cherokee cattle sold at $4.60. Only one or two sales were reported to feeders, stock cattle ruling quiet at $2.50@3.50. The market closed steady with the pens about cleaned of good cattle. The following were the current quotations at the close:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.65@5.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

HOGS—This market has undergone a most decided, marked change, not only in prices, but in the general tone and features of the trade. The receipts were light, while the demand was urgent, packers being out in full force, and showing more desire to purchase than they have displayed for over a week past. Sellers were well pleased with the change in the condition of affairs, and took advantage of the increased demand to establish an advance of 25c per 100 lbs on the figures current on Saturday. Packers did not show much backwardness in meeting the demands of sellers, and from the opening until all the hogs were sold, the market was active and strong. Shippers were moderate purchasers, although the packing demand was almost too urgent to allow extensive purchases by shippers. Sales were made at $4.65@5.15 for poor to extra assorted, chiefly at $4.90@5.10; closing firm at $4.80@4.95 for common to fair, and $5.00@5.10 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
119	130	$4.75	46	260	$4.90	60	241	$4.80
132	280	5.00	44	352	5.05	81	361	5.10
35	280	5.00	39	398	5.05	282	399	5.15
45	350	5.15	112	270	5.00	54	131	4.75
47	350	5.00	60	241	4.90	73	430	5.00
143	254	5.00	156	200	4.80	85	170	4.15
140	323	5.00	161	275	5.00	84	399	4.10
37	495	5.30	108	260	5.00	47	346	5.10
34	424	5.30	67	272	5.00	28	222	4.90
205	312	5.10	112	283	4.85	37	233	4.90
103	343	5.10	84	400	5.10	48	255	4.90
53	241	5.10	42	381	5.00	29	132	4.45
62	128	4.37	110	268	4.90	93	349	5.10
70	162	4.90	62	243	4.90	214	313	5.10
44	195	5.00	149	330	5.00	59	229	4.85
44	309	4.85	43	420	5.05	101	250	4.85
109	275	5.00	240	220	4.90	101	370	5.10
201	238	5.00	49	220	4.90	106	335	5.65
71	203	5.10	55	320	4.90	97	220	5.10
49	286	5.00	128	215	4.85	166	273	4.90
26	359	4.70	51	201	4.00	59	265	4.80
31	233	4.80	60	182	4.85	58	284	6.00
50	313	4.00	57	222	4.90	210	270	5.00
131	379	5.00	41	346	5.10	42	175	4.80
57	271	4.80	110	282	5.10	59	184	4.80
39	399	4.80	100	316	5.10			

SHEEP—Market active under a good local and shipping demand, and prices were firm and higher, closing at $3.25@5.25 for common to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	109	$4.62½	95	88	$5.10	53	127	$5.25
28	165	6.00						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, yesterday and to-day, 4,425; making 7,800 for the week, against 7,430 last week. Quality mainly common. Sales not brisk, but prices much the same as on Monday of last week for like grades. Exclusive of a few Christmas bullocks sold at 12¾@13½c, the range was 7½@12½c; good butchers' cattle, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, live weight, selling at 11@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh arrivals, 7,500; making 25,060 for the week, against 23,070 last week. Demand moderate, and prices about as previously reported. Common to extra sheep, 5@7½c; with few selected lots of Christmas stock at 7½@8c.

SWINE—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 13,200; making 40,880 for the week, against 32,330 last week. Live in fair demand at 5½@5⅝c, with sales of 2 cars Ohios, 210 lbs, 5⅝c; and 2 cars, 178 lbs, 5½c. Dressed in demand at 6¼@7¼c for city, and 6½@6¾c for Western.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—CATTLE—Dull; the market favors buyers; sales 3,600 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.00@7.37½; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales of good at $7.50@8.00, the latter for choice.

HOGS—Firmly held at $7.50@7.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 22.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 107 cars. No sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 97 cars; best Philadelphia at $5.20@5.40; Yorkers, $4.60@5.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 12 cars. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s@36s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 36s 6d@36s 9d. Pork, 62s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 22—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills, is 4½ per cent, or ⅛c below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £15,000. Consols for money, 91⅞@92. United States coupons—'65, 94; '67, 94½; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 91½; New York Central, 78; Erie, 36½; Erie preferred, 58½.

Sperm oil, 93s. Turpentine, 31s 3d.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Rentes, 58f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland, 8½@8⅝d; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,600; speculation and export, 2,000; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary and shipped November to February, 8½d; deliverable December, 8 1-16d; deliverable February, 8½d; nothing below low middling shipped November to January, 8½d; sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December to January, 8 5-16d.

Breadstuffs—Quiet. Corn, 36s 6d@36s 9d. Beef, 82s 6d. Pork, 62s. Tallow, 38s 6d.

Turpentine—30s 6d@31s.

Others unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; middling upland, 16c; futures closed quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.45@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.55@8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@11.00. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal scarce and firmer; Western, $3.90@4.25. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 93,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.54@1.58; do Northwestern, $1.58; Iowa spring, $1.51@1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58@1.60; No. 1 spring, $1.59@1.63; winter red Western, $1.60; white, $1.75. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn opened higher, but closed quiet, with the advance lost; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western mixed, 83@84c; yellow Western afloat, 84c; white Western, 85c; new mixed afloat, 81@83c; unsound, 78c. Oats higher; receipts, 28,000 bu; mixed Western, 59@60½c; white Western afloat, 60@61½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee buoyant and higher; Rio, 25@27½c. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Easier; crude, 5½c; refined, 13½c.

EGGS—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 41½@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, cash, $14.00; March, $14.05; prime, $12.50; prime mess, $14.00@14.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long and short clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c; long and short clear, February, 7½c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 8 11-16c, cash; December, 8½c; January, 8½c; March, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 24@33c.

CHEESE—Firm.

WHISKY—Firm at 99c@$1.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—Firm, tending higher. Mess pork, $15.50@16.00. Bulk meats in speculative demand and held firmer; shoulders, 6c; clear ribs, 7@7½c; clear, 7½@7½c, loose. Green meats and bacon nominal. Lard—Steam, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—90½@91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected and holders firm. Corn higher and strong; sales, 4,400 bu; No. 2 Western at 68c in lots; 69@70c asked at the close. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley in good demand; sales, 2,300 bu Western at $1.30.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.17½; No. 2, $1.14½, cash; $1.15 for January; $1.17½ for February. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 53c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 74c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.75; sugar-packed hams, steady at 9@9½c; bulk shoulders 5½c loose; middles, 6½@7c, packed. Lard, 8½c kettle; 8½c steam.

HOGS—Live, $5.10; dressed, $6.00; receipts, 1,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet at $1.47@1.50. Corn firm at 54@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats, 43@50c. Barley firm; fall, $1.40@1.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00@15.25; sales $15.50 buyer March. Lard firm; sales of steam at 8½c; kettle held at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 6½@7c; clear, 7@7½c. Bacon firm; no shoulders here; sides, 8c. Green meats firm; shoulders at 5½@5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Hams, 15 lb average, 8½c.

HOGS—Opened dull and closed active, at $4.70@5.00; receipts, 16,290; shipments, 1,595.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.49; cash $1.55½. Corn firm; high mixed, 60c, seller January; 61½c, February; new do, seller January, 58c; low mixed, 57½c; new, 57½c. Oats better; No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 45½c cash; 45½c, January.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.90@6.00.

CLOVER SEED—Held at $5.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 350 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.48. Corn better; held at 64@65c for old, and 61c for new. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 48c; No. 2, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; standard white car lots, 11½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with a fair demand for low and medium grades. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.18@1.19; No. 3 fall, $1.41@1.43; No. 2 do held at $1.75, with only $1.65 bid at the close. Corn dull and lower; new mixed, 51@53c on east tracks and in elevators. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37½@38c on east track and in elevators. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye easier at 83@85c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $14.50. Bulk meats strong and held higher; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c, without buyers; small sales of shoulders at 5½@5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c ten to fifteen days old. Bacon firm; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c. Green hams higher at 8½c for 14 lbs average. Sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs average, 9½c, seller last half January, at Keokuk. Lard held at 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.80@5.15; most sales at $4.90@5.00; receipts, 18,405.

CATTLE—Firm; through Texans, 1½@2½c; wintered, 2½@3½c; good to extra natives, 4@5½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; old yellow, 77@80c; new do, 62@70c; old white, 70c. Oats declined; white, 56@57c.

PROVISIONS—Have an advancing tendency. Pork, $6.50; beef hams, 23@24c; hams in pickle, 10@11c; lard, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 15½@15½c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, $1.02.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active for prime to choice; dull for other grades; choice white, $1.85@1.87; fair to prime, $1.67@1.80; choice amber, $1.85@1.90; good to prime red, $1.75@1.83; common to fair, $1.50@1.70. Corn—Mixed Western dull at 76c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 50c; white, 51@52c. Rye quiet and firm at 88@93c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; good to choice Northwestern dairy tubs, 30@34c; good to choice Western roll, 28@32c.

COFFEE—Firm at 25@26½.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.03.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair local demand; common, $5.75@5.12½; treble, $6.50@7.75; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn in fair supply and in demand at 73@75c. Oats dull and lower at 52@53c.

BRAN—Dull and easier at 97½c.

HAY—Dull; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firmer at 15½c; dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c. Bacon firmer at 8½@9½@9½c; new hams scarce and in demand at 13½@14c. Lard in light supply and firmer; tierce, 8½c; keg, 9½@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; [illegible], 4@4½c; common, 5@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 6@7¼c; prime to choice, 7½@8½c. Molasses in good demand; fair fermenting, 40@42c; fair to good fair, 50@54c; prime to strictly prime, 55@60c; strictly prime, 65c.

WHISKY—Lower, at 96@97c for Louisiana. No choice Cincinnati in market.

COTTON—Active; supply ample, but poorly assorted; prices ⅛@¼c lower; sales, 10,100 bales good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13½@14½c; low middling to strict low middling, 14½@15½c; middling to strict middling, 15½@16½c. Receipts, 21,146 bales. Exports, to the Continent, 3,654; stock, 213,633 bales.

FINANCIAL—Banks to-day resumed currency payments without any notification to that effect. All transactions are now made in currency quotations accordingly. Gold, 110½@110½. Sight bank, ½@⅛c premium. Sterling bank, 18½c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:25 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 8:00 p. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	[illegible]
Madison & Winona Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Santa Fe R. R.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express	* 8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	† 8:00 p. m.	[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfecting remedies that will cure positively all CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

66 Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Years' Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases. [illegible] varied and complicated forms. [illegible] enabled him to perfect remedies [illegible] the oldest and largest [illegible] and Guaranteed Cures or No Pay. [illegible] rors of Youth, or Advice to Young Men [illegible] lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical [illegible] Price 50 Cents. Circulars specially to Ladies [illegible] Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

DR. STONE,

112 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, a regular graduate in medicine, treats all Chronic Diseases, of Private Cures guaranteed. [illegible] success. [illegible] book on special diseases, circulars, &c. [illegible] —free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of both sexes, and may be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Special difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free.

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Annual Report of the County Agent.

Alarming Increase in Applications for Assistance---Over 6,000 Families to Be Looked After.

Contracts for County Supplies Awarded.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. The full Board was in attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Physician of the Insane Asylum urged the necessity of putting in gas fixtures at the Asylum. It was referred.

J. M. Marshall & Co. inquired as to the rent of Kentucky Block, which was occupied for the display of the Court-House plans. The charge is $7,500.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

The annual report of the County Agent for the year ending Dec. 1, 1873, was submitted, and referred to the Committee on Public Charities. The Agent calls attention to the extreme cold weather of last winter, to the panic, and the general suspension of business during the past two months in nearly all manufacturing establishments. The Chicago Rolling-Mill Company alone discharged upwards of 800 men, and other manufacturing establishments have made proportionate reductions in their working force. On these accounts the work of the County Agent's office has been unusually great. On the 30th of November there were 2,406 families on the books; during the first three months of the present fiscal year 4,523 families were aided; during the second quarter, 3,569 families; during the third quarter, 2,062 families; and during the fourth quarter, ending Dec. 1, 1873, 3,026 families, all of the latter being now on the books. The number was increasing very rapidly, no less than 100 applicants having been made daily during the past three weeks, of which an average of about 25 per cent were rejected. If the increase kept on in this way there would be between 6,000 and 7,000 families to look after this winter. The total number of additional applicants during the year was 8,048; grand total, 10,454. Of this number there were rejected and not found by visitors, during the year, 3,358 families, so that the total number of families receiving aid during the year was 7,096. The total number of families receiving aid for one month, during each quarter, and then discontinued, was 1,526 throughout the year; those receiving aid two months, and then discontinued, 1,215; total of those who received aid three months and total discontinued, 329. The total increase of families on the books during the year was 620. The "cause of relief given" to those now on the books includes 1,425 widows, 1,309 sick and aged married people, 163 women deserted by their husbands, 88 aged widowers, and 41 unmarried people of advanced years. There are in the West Division, 1,846; North Division, 675; South Division, 505. The nationalities are as follows: Ireland, 1,116; Germany, 840; Scandinavia, 287; America, 193; Bohemia, 145; Poland, 116; England, 82; Holland, 42; Canada, 41; American citizens of African descent, 41; France, 30; Italy, 9; Belgium, 6; Russia, 2. The agent takes great credit to himself for not having squandered a large amount of money in the transportation department. He also finds fault with Eastern cities for saddling paupers on Chicago. Passes to the number of 1,941 have been issued during the year, at an expense of $15,983.07, averaging $8.24 each. The number of persons sent to the County Farm was 1,482; burial orders issued, [illegible]; number receiving medical treatment, 230. There was expended, for groceries, $15,712.13; for meat, $25,045.16; for potatoes, $12,-[illegible]; for bread, $17,067.52; for shoes, [illegible]; transportation, $12,847.75; for wood, $8,640.25; coal, $32,619.95; burials, [illegible]; flour, $5.63; crutches and trusses, $286; lodging for poor persons, $33.45. Grand total for the public, $136,929.06; for rent, salaries, &c., $10,867.93. Total, $147,796.99. There is now on hand $676.10 worth of groceries, office furniture, &c.

The average amount issued to each family per month is about $6.50. Additional room at the Poor-House is needed, costing about $6,000; but what is needed still more than anything else is an office fully three times as large as the present one, in order to prevent the suffering of a large number of people who are unable to gain admittance in extreme cold weather.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Education in reference to the financial affairs of the County Superintendent of Schools, reported that the Education Committee's view of the case is the correct one—viz: that Mr. Lane is responsible only to the various towns, and not to the county, for his custody of the school fund. The report was concurred in, and the bill of Mr. Lane for $800 was ordered paid.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

The Special Committee on bids for furnishing county supplies reported recommending the award of various contracts, as follows:

Boots and Shoes—To Theodore Schultz, at the following prices per pair: men's shoes, $1.50; men's boots, $2.75; women's shoes, $1.12½; children's shoes, 75 cents; misses', $1; boys' $1; women's slippers, 75 cents; men's slippers, 85 cents.

Butter—To Frederick Boerner, at 24 cents per pound for first-class table.

Clothing—To J. G. Beardsley & Co., at $7 each for coats, $3 for vests, $4 for pants, or $13.50 for full suit.

The report was concurred in.

The Special Committee on the bids for meat supplies, reported that there would be required at the County Agent's office, 406,302 pounds; hospital, 55,519 pounds; poor-house, 180,335 pounds; insane asylum, 119,839 pounds. Total, 761,995 pounds. The Committee reported that the bid of August Wollison, claimed also to be the bid of William Reinhardt & Co., though not the lowest, was the best for the county to accept, and recommended that it be accepted at 5 cents per pound for all meat, ham, and poultry.

Mr. O. G. Smith, one of the unsuccessful bidders, was present, and obtained permission to speak, and proceeded to state that his bid was over $6,000 lower than that of Reinhardt & Co.; that his meat was equally good in quality; he was ready to give the required bonds, and his facilities were ample to supply the required quantity.

The report was concurred in, in spite of the $6,000 difference, and the meat contract was voted to Reinhardt & Co.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Woodruff sleeping-car attached to the train from Louisville to Indianapolis, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, was thrown from the track near Seymour, Ind., about 6 o'clock Friday evening. The accident was supposed to be the result of a defective wheel, a worn-out track, and fast running to make up for lost time.

The coach, which was on the rear of the train, was thrown from the rails on to the sleepers, along which it bumped violently for a short distance, and was then hurled down a steep embankment, some 15 or 20 feet in height, into a creek at the bottom, where it was very badly smashed up. Every seat in the car was totally demolished, and the coach caught fire from the stove in the rear end, but this was soon extinguished by the water from the creek, which was about 3 feet deep.

Fortunately, but five persons were in the car at the time, four of whom were ladies, and, strange to say, all escaped without serious injury, with the exception of Maj. Nicholas J. Vail and his wife, of this city. Maj. Vail was on his way from the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Convention at Charleston, and was so badly cut and bruised about his head and face, and other portions of his body, as to probably confine him to his bed for several weeks to come. Mrs. Vail also received many severe contusions, and her right nostril was torn or cut.

The train went on a short distance before discovering the loss of the sleeping-car, but it appears that several citizens of Seymour had noticed the defective wheel, and followed, expecting an accident, so assistance was soon at hand and the passengers rescued from the wreck. The confusion amidst the debris of the car and the waters of the creek, and the total darkness that surrounded the unhappy passengers, can better be imagined than described. The car made one entire revolution and half of another before reaching the bottom of the embankment; and had it been filled with passengers great loss of life must have occurred. The accident is said to be directly due to the carelessness of the Company, in not testing and removing the defective wheel, it is probable that suits for damages will result. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the conductor, Mr. Whedon, who did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured passengers, and make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

THE GERMAN CHILDREN.

How Some of Them Got Their Christmas Presents.

For the last two months a number of our most prominent German ladies have been busy collecting funds and articles of children's wear, among the wealthy Germans in this city, for the purpose of providing Christmas presents for the large number of poor and destitute German children, who would otherwise receive no memento of this festival.

The committee of ladies were not as successful in their collections as they expected, owing to the present dullness in trade, and besides the Germans had been very liberal in contributing towards the Home for the Shelterless on North Union street. Still, they succeeded in collecting about $1,500 in money and articles of children's wear. The distribution of Christmas gifts took place yesterday afternoon at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets. In the centre of the hall stood six large Christmas trees, from which were dangling a multitude of toys, and a number of lighted candles illuminated the wan and emaciated faces of the poor but delighted little ones.

All kinds of children's wear, such as hats, caps, furs, shawls, boots, shoes, dresses, etc., were piled on tables around the rooms, and the joy of the happy little creatures can better be imagined than described, when they were put in possession of such articles as they were most in need of, by the kind ladies of the Committee, who must have felt themselves sufficiently rewarded by the joy of these children, many of whom expressed their gratitude with a "Thank you, ma'am—God bless you." After receiving the clothing the children were made still happier by having sweet charity placed in their pockets, in the form of candies and nuts, by two young and lovely ladies. The four or five hundred poor innocents who received the benefit of this charity yesterday, will undoubtedly, when they put on their new and warm garments Christmas Day, thank God for having provided them with a merry Christmas, and wish the ladies a Happy New Year.

The following are the names of the most prominent ladies who got up this charity: Mrs. Henry Greenebaum, Mrs. A. C. Hesing, Mrs. R. Michaelis, Mrs. L. J. Kadish, Mrs. J. A. Huck, Mrs. Albert Von Steinhausen, Mrs. Hotz, and Misses Kenkel and Edda Borman.

PAPAL UTTERANCES.

Text of the New Encyclical.

The encyclical letter of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., dated Nov. 21, and addressed to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other ordinaries in favor and fellowship with the Apostolic See, is a document of unusual length. Beginning with an allusion to "the woes of our city," it says: "There ring still in our ears the cries of religious men and women who have been driven from their homes in poverty, and scattered hither and thither by hostile hands, as is done where revolution triumphs—just as, according to Athanasius, the great Antony used to say, 'The devil hates all Christians, but he cannot endure good monks and virgins dedicated to Christ.' We have now seen what we thought could never come to pass, viz., the suppression and abolition of the Roman University, which had been established—according to the words of an ancient author writing on the Anglo-Saxon school in Rome—that young church students from distant parts might be educated in Catholic faith and doctrine. It becomes clearer every day how truly we have so often insisted that the sacrilegious usurpation of our territory has had for its especial object the subversion of the Pontifical authority, and the destruction, if possible, of the Catholic religion itself."

Referring to recent events in Switzerland, his Holiness declares the oath which the civil power in the Canton of Geneva has imposed on parish priests and their assistants to be unlawful and sacrilegious, and that all those who, in the Canton of Geneva or elsewhere, having been elected by the votes of the people, and confirmation of the civil power, shall venture to take upon them ecclesiastical functions, do *ipso facto* incur the greater excommunication, especially reserved to the Holy See, and other canonical penalties; and that they are to be avoided by the faithful according to the Divine command "as strangers and robbers, who come not but to steal and to kill and to destroy."

The letter goes on to say that "deeds still more sorrowful have taken place in five of the seven cantons which form the Diocese of Bale," and, after recounting the treatment the Bishop of that diocese received, his Holiness says: "We thank God for upholding and strengthening, with the same grace that sustained the martyrs, that chosen part of the Catholic flock which manfully follows their Bishop, 'setting up a wall for the house of Israel to stand in battle in the day of the Lord,' and without fear treading in the footsteps of the head of martyrs, Jesus Christ, meeting ferocious wolves with the meekness of lambs, and cheerfully and patiently fighting for the faith."

With regard to the "persecution" in Prussia, the letter says: "If any one would throw the blame of these perturbances on the Catholics of the German Empire, it would be altogether without warrant. For, if it be imputed to them as an offense that they do not acquiesce in those laws in which with a safe conscience they cannot acquiesce, for a like reason and in like manner the apostles and martyrs of Jesus Christ are to be accused, who chose rather to undergo the most cruel punishment and death itself than betray their proper office, and violate the laws of their most holy religion in obedience to impious commands of persecuting Princes. Of a truth, venerable brothers, if no other laws than the laws of a civil empire existed, and laws indeed of a higher order which it is a duty to obey and a sin to violate—if, moreover, these same civil laws could constitute a supreme rule of conscience, as some impiously and absurdly contend—the primitive martyrs, and they who afterward followed them in shedding their blood for the faith of Christ and the liberty of the Church, would be rather worthy of blame than of honor and praise. Nay, it would not even have been possible, in the teeth of laws and against the will of Princes, to preach and propagate the Christian religion, and to found the Church. The faith, however, teaches, and human reason demonstrates, that there exists a twofold order of things, and at the same time two powers are to be distinguished on the earth—the one natural, which provides for the tranquillity of human society and secular affairs; the other, the origin of which is above nature, supreme over the City of God, that is the Church of Christ, divinely instituted for the peace and the eternal salvation of souls. . . . Since these things are so, you will easily understand, venerable brothers, with what sorrow of mind we must have been affected when we read in a letter lately sent us by the Emperor of Germany in person an accusation not less cruel than unlooked for against a part—as he himself says—of his Catholic subjects, and especially against the Catholic clergy and Bishops of Germany. Of which accusation this is the cause—that they, fearless of bonds and tribulations, and not 'counting their life more precious than themselves,' have refused to obey the aforesaid laws with the same constancy with which, before they were passed, they had protested by denouncing their injustice, which was unfolded in grave, luminous, and solid expostulations amid the applause of the whole Catholic world, and of not a few even of non-Catholics, before the Sovereign, his Ministers, and the supreme legislature of the kingdom. For that cause they are now accused of the crime of treason, as of consenting and conspiring with those who are endeavoring to overthrow all orders in human society, without regard to innumerable and notable proofs which evidently bear witness to their unshaken faith and allegiance to their Sovereign and their fervent patriotism toward their country. Yea, and we ourselves are asked to exhort those Catholics and sacred pastors to observe the aforesaid laws, which is to ask that we also ourselves should lend our help in oppressing and scattering the flock of Christ. But, trusting in God, we are confident that the most serene Emperor, when he has better ascertained and weighed these things, will reject a suspicion so empty and incredible against his faithful servants, and will no longer endure that their honor should be assailed by so foul a calumny, and that an unmerited prosecution should be continued against them. We should, indeed, have gladly passed over in this place the letter of the Emperor, if it had not been made public by the official journal in Berlin altogether without our knowledge, and in a manner certainly unusual, together with another letter written by our hand, in which we appealed for the Catholic Church in Prussia to the justice of the most serene Emperor. . . . Nor is this the end of the wrongs which are inflicted upon the Catholic Church. For to this must be also added the patronage which has been openly taken up by the Prussian and the other Governments of the Germanic Empire in behalf of those new heretics who call themselves Old Catholics by the abuse of the name, which would be truly ridiculous if it were not that so many monstrous errors of that sect against the chief principles of the Catholic faith, so many sacrileges in Divine worship and in the administration of sacraments, so many gravest scandals, so great a havoc of souls redeemed in the blood of Christ, did not rather draw abundant tears from our eyes. . . . But these men, going on more boldly in the way of iniquity and perdition, as by a just judgment of God it happens to heretical sects, have wished also to form to themselves a hierarchy, as we have said, and have chosen and set up for themselves as their pseudo Bishop a certain notorious apostate from the Catholic faith, Joseph Hubert Reinkens; and, that nothing might be wanting to their impudence, for his consecration they have had recourse to those Jansenists of Utrecht whom they themselves, before their falling away from the Church, regarded with other Catholics as heretics and schismatics. Nevertheless, this Joseph Hubert dares to call himself a Bishop, and, incredible as it may seem, the most serene Emperor of Germany named and acknowledged him as a Catholic Bishop, and exhibited him to all his subjects as one who is to be regarded as a lawful Bishop, and as such to be obeyed. But the very rudiments of Catholic teaching declares that no one can be held to be a lawful Bishop who is not joined in communion of faith and charity to the rock on which the one Church of Christ is built; who does not adhere to the Supreme Pastor to whom all the sheep of Christ are committed to be fed; who is not united to the confirmer of the brotherhood which is in the world. We, therefore, who have been placed, undeserving as we are, in the Supreme See of Peter, for the guardianship of the Catholic faith, and for the maintenance of the unity of the Universal Church, according to the custom and example of our predecessors and their holy decrees, by the power given to us from on high, not only declare the election of the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens to be contrary to the holy canons, unlawful, and altogether null and void, and denounce and condemn his consecration as sacrilegious, but by the authority of Almighty God we declare the said Joseph Hubert—together with those who have taken part in his election and sacrilegious consecration, and whoever adhere to and follow the same, giving aid, favor, or consent—excommunicated, under anathema, separated from the communion of the Church, and to be reckoned among those whose fellowship has been forbidden to the faithful by the Apostle, so that they are not so much as to say to them 'God speed you.'

From these facts, to which we have referred in grief rather than at large, you are well assured, venerable brethren, how grave and full of danger is the condition of Catholics in those countries of Europe which we have mentioned. Neither are matters more favorable, or the times more peaceful, in America, where some countries are so hostile to Catholics that their Governments seem rather to deny in deeds than to profess the Catholic faith. Some of you may perhaps be surprised, venerable brethren, that the war which is carried on at this time against the Catholic Church extends so far and wide. But whoever is acquainted with the character, the aims, and purposes of the sects,—be they Free Masons or by whatever name they are known,—and compare them with the character and extent of the strife which throughout nearly the whole world is waged against the Church, cannot hesitate to assign the cause of our present calamities to the craft and conspiracy of the same sects. From them is made up the synagogue of Satan, which is marshaling its forces and preparing to engage hand to hand against the Church of Christ. But the sect, winding along the crooked ways, never ceasing its task, beguiling many with its cunning craft, is now bursting forth from its hiding-places, and boasting itself to be all-powerful. They are now boldly using the strength and power they have acquired that the Church of God may be reduced to the most grinding slavery, that it may be uptorn from its foundations and defaced in the Divine marks with which it shines conspicuous,—in a word, that, shaken, shattered, and overthrown by many blows, it may, if possible, be entirely blotted out from the world.

Disturbed, therefore, by no danger and no fear, let us continue steadfast in prayer, and with one mind let us endeavor to appease the anger of heaven, provoked by the sins of men, so that at last in His mercy the Almighty may arise and command the winds that they be still.

Meanwhile, in witness of our especial affection, we lovingly impart to you all, venerable brothers, to the clergy, and all the people committed to your care, our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1873, in the twenty-eighth year of our pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Further Accounts of the Great Disaster.

LETTER FROM RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS, JR., TO HIS FATHER IN NEW YORK.

. . . . I had been asleep but a short time, when I was suddenly awakened by a tremendous shock and a loud grinding noise, which lasted only a few seconds. I jumped out of bed, and, without attempting to explain to myself what had happened, pulled on a pair of trowsers, boots, Ulster overcoat, and hat, and so hurried on deck. I was one of the first of the passengers to reach the deck. The engines stopped, and there was a quantity of debris lying on the deck. In looking upward, I observed that but little of this had come down from our rigging, and then I ran to the starboard side and saw our bulwarks driven in for a length of fully thirty feet, and all the rigging of the starboard side cut away; while I was looking over the side, I saw that the steamer was settling in the water and the men were working at boats. I then made up my mind for the worst, and went aft to see what chance there was for me in the boats, for two of these were already in the water; and as I came aft I saw them put off to the ship which had run us down, and which fortunately had kept afloat and hove to about one-half of a mile under our stern. These two boats were filled entirely with *French sailors and firemen!* Some forty men were making frantic and useless efforts to get another boat over the side, and half of these cowardly rascals were already in the boat.

Seeing that the crew was entirely demoralized, I gave up all hopes of being saved from the steamer by a boat, and looked around me for some means of keeping afloat when she should go down. Then I saw a man near me, hammering at the taffrail with a capstan bar, and on looking closer I saw he was trying to get a life-preserver loose. I then recollected having that very day seen a sailor's knife sticking in a sheath in the flagstaff; to run and get this was the work of a few seconds, and with two cuts I loosened the life-preserver for the man whom I had seen hammering at it, and whom I recognized as a Monsieur Burbanson. I then went at the next one, which I secured for myself; then I gave the knife to a Mr. Belknap, who had broken all the blades of his pocket-knife in trying to cut a life-preserver loose. I remained at the extreme stern of the ship for two reasons—first, because there was little or no rigging over my head to drag me down in case she should sink suddenly; and, secondly, because I had noticed that the bow was lower in the water than the stern, from which I judged she would not sink vertically, but go down at an angle, bow first, and therefore cause more suction forward than aft, which proved to be the case. After I had secured my life-preserver, I turned to see what was going on around me; as I looked forward I saw the mainmast lean over to leeward, first slowly, and then suddenly fall over the side, with a terrific crash; from the screams and groans which accompanied and followed the fall of this mast and the mizzen-mast, which was dragged along with it, I knew that many persons had been killed or crushed more or less severely under the wreck. It then occurred to me suddenly that, if I remained on board the steamer until she went down, I would find myself in the water among a crowd of others, some of whom might seize and drag me down; so I took off my shoes, coat, and hat, put on my life-preserver, got upon the rail, committed myself to the mercy of God Almighty, and jumped over the stern.

I sank of course at first, and then came to the surface again; then, after getting the water out of my eyes, I turned around and just saw the stern and mast of the steamer going under; at a short distance from me I saw a piece of wreck, upon which were two French sailors. I pushed forward until I got hold of this, and shortly afterwards Mr. Belknap swam up and got hold of it also. We remained in the water they say an hour or more—to me it seemed an eternity, with the black water around us, the cold stars above, the shrieks all around; and once our piece of wreck got entangled with a floating corpse, which we had great trouble in getting rid of. After a time my trowsers, being soaked with water, got too heavy for me, so I loosened them and kicked them off; so that when I was finally dragged into a boat, I had only my night and undershirt on, and I was nearly frozen. When I got on board the English ship I obtained some clothing from the sailors, and swallowed a stout drink of brandy, which survived me sufficiently to enable me to patch up some of the many persons who were scratched or bruised in various ways; as for myself, I had not as much as a pin-scratch. To describe the harrowing scenes which occurred on the ship Loch Earn, as boat after boat brought in some half-drowned sufferers, is impossible; men and women, but alas! only one child, were brought in, naked or nearly so, almost frozen, half drowned, and all but three having lost some dear one, whose dying screams still sounded in their ears. One man had received a bad wound in the head, which had, I hope but temporarily, destroyed his reason; his groans and howls were dreadful to hear. . . .

STATEMENT BY A SURVIVOR IN THE PARIS TEMPS.

Exactly at 2 in the morning a violent shock made the steamer tremble from one end to the other. Every one jumped up and dressed in all haste. "What is the matter?" "Nothing," replied some. "A terrible collision," said others. The deck was soon thronged with passengers and sailors. At a distance of 200 yards was a three-masted vessel, the Loch Earn, remaining stationary, with her stem carried away. The Ville du Havre heeled over slightly. "Are we, then, going to sink?" was asked.

One of the ship's stewards and myself accompanied a lady whose four children were still in their cabin. About half-way along the passage, on the starboard side, broken pieces of all sorts obstructed the way, as several cabins had been smashed by the shock. Lamentable cries issued from the heaps of ruins, that being the commencement of the terrible drama.

The steamer had been struck amidships on the starboard, and the water poured in like a cataract from an opening several yards in extent. After making many turns we reached the cabin, where we found the little children dressing peaceably. To seize them and carry them on deck was the affair of an instant. There a frightful scene struck us with terror. The vessel was oscillating on the sea, the masts were breaking to pieces, one crushing as it fell a boat containing more than thirty persons and ready to put to sea. Numerous victims were lying in all directions. On the after-part a group of ladies were praying aloud, and taking their last farewell of those near them. One young woman, of about 20, held her mother in a close embrace, and said, 'Courage, dear mamma, a struggle of a few seconds and we shall enter heaven together.' The four little things whom we had brought up from below, after a few words of supplication to God, said: 'Let us pray again: A Catholic priest, regardless of the peril, and thinking only of his ministry, went from group to group, giving absolution to those who repented. What was marvelous was that no one screamed and nobody was in a state of frantic alarm. The group of women in prayer seemed to inspire every one with calm and resignation.

Finally, about twelve minutes after the collision, the fore part of the vessel plunged under the waves, and I felt myself descending, as it were, into space, carried down into the abyss which the steamer left yawning behind her. How I came again to the surface I shall never understand; but, sustained by a piece of wood which reached my hands, and which every minute plunged with me under the water, I encountered a swimmer, supported by two of the Ville du Havre's life-buoys. 'Be so kind as to give me one,' I said to him; he consented, and a moment after I came across a rack, which was formerly at the ceiling of the kitchen. After many unsuccessful attempts I climbed on that frail rail, and from that place contemplated with horror the scene spread before me.

A yard was floating to which more than twenty persons were clinging; at every instant some heads disappeared, and soon only two remained, and those were at last saved by a boat at the moment when their strength was about to fail. Cries of "Save me! save me!" resounded on all sides. "Oh, my father!" "Oh, my child!" Then long, agonizing groans of despair; then silence, interrupted only by the sinister dash of the waves.

At last a boat picked me up and hoisted me on board the Loch Earn, the threemaster which had sunk us. There we met with the kindest reception on the part of Capt. Robinson and his crew. We shall never be sufficiently grateful for the attentions paid us by these brave sailors. The first person I met in the cabin of the English vessel was the mother of the four little girls, and she knew absolutely nothing about the way in which she had escaped shipwreck. The fact is that the preservation of every one of us is a miracle, scarcely any one having had time to put on a swimming-belt, and only two or three persons having been able to get into the boats, which were prevented from manœuvering properly by the startling rapidity of the catastrophe. Near the poor mother was stretched a woman lamenting the loss of her husband; he had supported her in the waves for a long time, and, just at the moment when a boat received his precious burden, he himself disappeared. Near her was another who had lost her daughter, but who was exhorting the first to resignation. Two young girls had been bereaved of both their parents. A young Alsatian, who was returning with his family to visit the old country after twenty years of absence, lost his father, mother, and sister, and was thus left alone in the world. . . . .

THE BULKLEY FAMILY.

From the American Register (Paris.)

There were among the passengers on the steamer, Mrs. Bulkley, the widow of the late J. R. Bulkley, a distinguished and wealthy citizen of New York, and her only daughter and child, Miss Maria Bulkley, a young lady of 20 years. When the collision took place, the mother and daughter and their companion, a Miss Wagstaff, of New York, hurriedly threw on some articles of clothing, took their satchels in their hands, and rushed to the deck, there only to witness one of the most tragic scenes ever conceived by the human imagination. With the rushing waters the sinking ship, the tumult, the confusion, the wail of distress, the hurried prayer, and the low murmur of despair, they comprehended the situation at a glance. The vessel was fast going down, and there was "no hand to save." Though all hope had died within them, they stood together with unsubdued courage and Christian resignation, with their hands joined, awaiting the awful moment. It was but an instant before the bow of the ship began to sink, and then the daughter dropped her satchel, gave her mother a last embrace, and calmly said, "Dear mother, have courage, only a little struggle more and we will meet again in Heaven." No sooner were these words uttered than they were all engulphed, the two young ladies sinking to rise no more, "until the sea shall give up its dead." Mrs. Bulkley rose to the surface, seized some object which enabled her by a great struggle to keep her head above water till she was finally rescued in a state of complete exhaustion and taken on board the Loch Earn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WHO HAS traveled many years, will, after Jan. 1, 1874, make constant trips on C., B. & Quincy, and C. & N. W. Roads, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Ia. Business solicited. Address G H W, 278 West Lake-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

I WILL OPEN MY LODGING FREE TO QUIET, needy men for ten days. Please pass it round. WESTBROOK.

I WILL PUT A FEW INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC young men on a sure road to wealth. Address for particulars (inclosing 25c for trouble), O 4, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD—TO Omaha, for two, $18; from Omaha, for two, $18; St. Louis tickets, $9 each; others cheap. 145 LaSalle-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TROY LAUNDRY, 201 WEST LAKE-ST.—BRING your clothes or send your address. Unsurpassed work; moderate prices; prompt delivery. All orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—CARPENTER TO TAKE CONTRACT for labor, building at Highwood, towards first payment of a house there. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIVE TONS OF GOOD HARD COAL at $10 per ton, for first-class board at 695 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF safe. State lowest cash price and where it can be seen. Address S. E. GREEN, corner Wood and Lake-sts.

WANTED—GENT'S CLOTHING—SOME GENTLEmen's ready-made clothing for first-class board and lodging at 695 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BOOTMAKER TO occupy a small good stand for business on Halsted-st. See advertisement to rent at "Only $25 per month, &c."

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—BRAN NEW AND ELEGANT WALNUT parlor suit covered with rich silk plush, full 7 pieces; store price, $240; will sell for $100. A $700 magnificent Haines Bros. piano for $230. A $160 parlor organ for $65. Sewing machine, oil painting, silver waiter, &c., cheap. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7 OCT. PIANO. ALSO, organs and melodeons, very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call at 63 South Clark-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

SPLENDID PIANO AT A BARGAIN—RICH AND powerful tone, 7 octave piano forte, overstrung bass, and modern improvements, in massive and elegant rosewood case, carved mouldings, serpentine plinth, four round corners, finely-carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV.; equal to new in every particular, made by Haines Brothers, New York, at a cost of $700; will sell with cover and stool for $230. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS—ONE TO GO to St. Louis, one to Cincinnati, and one to Louisville; $400 to $500 can be made in each town; no one need apply without meaning business; also agents wanted, male and female, for the best selling articles in the market. Apply at Room 18 United States Express Building, Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS; FOR new enterprise; none but men of good recommendation need apply. Room 1 Lakeside Building, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY; BUSIness easy for men or women with $1 to $5. Open 9 to 12. Room 18, 184 East Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—4 CHOICE LOTS NORTHWEST CORner Hoyne and Harrison-sts. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 CHOICE LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST., near Western-av., and one lot on Western-av. Will be sold low, as owner wants money. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WISHING TO PROCURE A first-class two-story and basement house (basement brick), will do well to call on the owner, 154 Hermitage-av. Other city property taken in exchange for part value, and only a small cash payment required. No real estate agent need apply, or apply to my agents, F. EVANS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., at $175 per foot; $2,750 cash, balance on long time. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL A LOT 44X128 FEET, ON West Washington-st., south front, within a block of the park, for $170 per foot. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS AND residence property, lots and acres in city and suburban towns. I want $500,000 worth of inside property, for cash, immediately. Owner please communicate. J. W. BROWN, 128 LaSalle-st., basement office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES, FOR which we will take good property in part payment. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 37 ARTESIAN-AV., NEAR where Randolph-st. car stops, on West Side; $2,500 cash down, $200 each year 4 years, $200 balance can remain secured on place 5 to 10 years. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement marble-front dwelling on first-class South Side avenue, for $8,000. Small cash payment. A great bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NOS. 260 AND 262 Michigan-st., near Rush; 2-story and basement brick 50x100 feet; will exchange for good suburban property or farm. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIDGE LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot in South Englewood, on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one contains 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY very low, suitable for subdivision; also farms to exchange for improved property, and will assume incumbrance; also houses and lots for sale cheap for cash and time; also unimproved inside property for good property. A. F. TOMPKINS, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—40 AND 20 FEET BY 128, IN HYDE Park, on Cottage Grove-av., east front, just south of Forty-third-st.; grove lots. Also 40 and 24 feet by 128, on Cottage Grove-av., east front, adjoining Jennison's fine house at Forty-second-st. This is choice property, and for sale at a splendid bargain. JOHN B. TAYLOR, 83 Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,600, and pay $100 down and $20 a month for balance; this property is at Desplaines; 12 miles from city limits. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Want a cash offer.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—285 FEET AT A TREmendous bargain, cheaper than any acre property on the market; location the best in Englewood, surrounding improvements costing over $60,000, adds greatly to the value of this property. The positive assurance that this property will be supplied with lake water by July next, insures a rapid advance of 50 to 75 per cent over present prices. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—FIRST STATION THIS side Lake Forest, handsome 2-story frame, front piazza by window, inside finished with cornice, centres, etc; $2,500 cash down, $100 each year, 4 years, $200 balance 5 to 10 years. This will make an elegant home. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE ON PAVED street, within half a mile of Court-House, to a party who will board one person. 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, on South Side, not far from street-cars and Oakland Station. WILLIAM BRACKETT, Room 31, No. 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT $25 PER MONTH TO A DESIRAble tenant, new story frame house, 8 rooms, on West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON THIRTY-seventh-st., in good repair, $30 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 632 HUBBARD-ST., AND 2-story brick 220 Leavitt-st. Rent low till May next. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 118 West Washington-st., containing 12 rooms, closets, water, gas, &c., complete; will be rented low to a good party. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST COTTAGES IN the city, everything well fixed for winter, for $20 per month. Apply on premises at 541 Park-av. A good chance for style and cheap rent.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT HIGHWOOD; PARLOR, kitchen, two bed-rooms, closets, and bay window; $15 a month; in Park near my residence. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 876 Prairie-av. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, Room 5 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—A CHOICE MARBLE-FRONT DWELLing, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable. Address R 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, at 102 Judd-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats in the new Pierce Block, corner Sangamon and Randolph-sts. Convenient to business, most comfortable in arrangement, with modern improvements, and low in rent. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room. 18 Aberdeen st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE AND WELL FURNISHED rooms; good location. Apply at 135 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 TO $3 PER week. Good bed and room to yourself for 50 cents per night, at Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in a private family; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; reference exchanged. Inquire at 4 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $15 TILL MAY; 6 NICE ROOMS, new house; lake water; Carroll-st., 2 blocks from Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en-suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 32.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN find first-class rooms at panic prices, at 267 Prairie-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 FOR STORE AND THREE good living-rooms, Halsted-st., near Jackson; good location for bootmaker. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST-class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK BARN AND CARRIAGE-house on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., at $25 per month. Apply at 526 Wabash-av., restaurant.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED office for the winter and longer; will pay $15 to $25. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 DWELLINGS, FROM $40 to $65 per month. Also, 2 cottages for good tenants. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house at moderate rent; a part of a house suitable for light housekeeping by a gentleman and wife, or would board with a respectable family where there would be no other boarders. Address T 97, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Laesen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL EState, 3 to 5 years' time. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$2,500 TILL MAY, 10 PER CENT INterest and 2½ commission, on first-class stocks or bonds. Principals only. Address, with full particulars, Q 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL NOTES FROM $100 UPwards, secured on real estate; good opportunity to invest small savings. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

$200 CASH WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS, GOOD-paying restaurant, or $100 a half interest. 73 South Halsted-st., basement. Apply to-day.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS to a first-class party with inside improved property. Principals only deal with. Address JOB, care Carrier No. 28.

$40,000 TO LOAN, ON CHOICE INSIDE IMproved property. None but party desiring to loan need apply. F. S. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON, FULL ENCLOSED cabinet family sewing machine, silver-plated; cost $125, for sale at $40. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing, at 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

MACHINERY.

TO BUY OR SELL—ENGINES AND BOILERS, iron or wood-working machinery, machine-tools, etc. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine-Broker, 230 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A DISTILLING APPARATUS WITH cooler and all other fixtures of about 100 or 200 gallons. Address German American Advertising Agency, KAUFMANN & COLLOT, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF PERFECTING himself in dancing wishes to take private lessons, accompanied with music, of a lady or ladies proficient in the art; can devote any time after 8 p. m. thereto. Address S 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE SCHOLARS FOR THE piano and guitar. Terms for piano, $10 for 24 lessons. Address 43 Emma-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

37 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board; house first-class.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; first-class board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

209 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., EAST OF STATE—A front parlor, furnished, also a bedroom, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH first-class board, at low prices; house has all modern improvements.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board. References required.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT SLEEPing room, with gas, fire, etc., suitable for two gentlemen. Also, a single room, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, WELL-FURnished pleasant room, with board; also roommate wanted by a gentleman. Prices very low. References required.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND Fourteenth-sts.—Parties can find in a first-class house room and table to suit them. The best of references given and required. S 21, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO PARTIES WANTING A NICE large room, furnished or unfurnished, and good board, address Y 68, Tribune office.

West Side.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE FURnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board; those desiring a comfortable home will find it at the above number.

507 WASHINGTON-AV.—A NICELY FURnished south-front room; also room for single gentlemen or ladies, with first-class accommodations.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 112 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—A new and comfortable hotel with southern exposure, hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern conveniences; table first-class. References required.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ON THE SITE of the old St. James, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s grand retail establishment, is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel has the finest and most central location of any hotel in the city, is run for the moderate and popular sum of $2.50 per day; day-board, $6 per week; and is unsurpassed in all its appointments. Parties who have engaged rooms will please occupy them at once, as applications are numerous, and we cannot hold rooms. GEO. S. GARDNER & CO., Prop'rs.

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE ROOMS TO RENT IN A MARBLE-front, with or without board, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. First-class, and price reasonable. Address R 76, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO BOSTON YOUNG MEN, IN A quiet and respectable family, on the South Side, Michigan or Wabash-av. preferred; price must be reasonable. Address S 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTS WANT FIRST-CLASS board, warm room, private family, no other boarders, twenty minutes' walk from Sherman House. Address O 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, FIRST-CLASS board and room. Will pay from $10 to $12 per week for first-class table. Must be convenient to Peoria and Madison-sts. Address, by letter only, Y M, care of R. H. McDOWELL & CO., 224 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN—I WILL sell to a respectable physician my Turkish bath establishment, [illegible] Washington-av., St. Louis, now used exclusively for ladies. The rooms are elegantly fitted up and all in complete order. Lease nearly six years to run. House large, and capable of accommodating ten or twelve invalids. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., 311 North Seventh-st., St. Louis.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE. Location good. Trade well established. Stock desirable and well assorted, worth about $4,000. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES, BOOTS AND shoes, first-class location, in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, in Central Iowa, for sale. Trade thriving. Part cash, balance on time. Address C. LITTELL, Box 167, Boone, Boone County, Ia.

A CIGAR AND NEWS-STAND IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel on the South Side for sale. Address S 61, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL TO-DAY, AT A BARGAIN, THE stock of confectionery, fancy goods, and cigars, 42 Randolph-st. Two plated show-cases, and everything about it clean, fresh, and attractive. Rent, $1 a day, and plenty of business. Price, $500; part on time. I have two stores, and can't run it.

ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED RESTAURANTS on the South Side, for sale cheap, having a strictly first-class run of custom of 200 a day. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address O 16, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST SALOONS IN THE CITY FOR sale; centrally located on South Side; fine stock of liquors and cigars; rent low. Will be sold for half its value. Call or address O. A. PECK, 120 Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE—CIGAR-STAND IN FIRST-CLASS location for sale cheap. Address P 74, Tribune office.

SALOON, IN GOOD LOCALITY, FOR SALE, cheap. Address O 61, Tribune office.

THE ENTIRE OR HALF-INTEREST IN A VERY desirable and well-paying store for sale; small amount of cash down. Apply at 115 Twenty-second-st., city.

WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, FEEDing from 400 to 500 people every day, that we will sell for city real estate; owner sick, the cause for selling. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying $500 clear every month. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVERGREENS—300 CHOICE EVERgreen trees, from 3 to 10 feet high. Inquire of MR. CHENY, at South Englewood, or at 206 LaSalle-st. L. A. GILBERT & CO.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE VESSELS, CAPACity from 15,000 to 40,000 bushels corn each. Terms one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three seasons. JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 2,700 CORDS OF WOOD IN the tree, 3 miles from city, on North Branch. L. H. SMITH, 85 Wabash-av. C. C. KOHLSAAT, 85 Major Block.

FOR SALE—500 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL AT summer prices; will be delivered within 36 hours after ordered. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW FURS, VERY CHEAP—A BRAN new seal muff and boa, $20. A lynx muff and boa for $8. A set of French ermine, and several children's sets, very cheap; all new and perfect. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—100 SETS LADIES AND CHILDREN'S fine furs at less than manufacturers' cost, consisting of mink, seal, lynx, ermine, Astrachan, squirrel, Alaska, sable, etc., etc.; these furs must be sold this week to realize money loaned on them; will sell single sets, or close out the lot. Room 1, up stairs, 185 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings, one set mink furs, and two grosgrain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 122 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., AN ARTIcle of fur. The owner can have it by calling at 164 Calumet-av., and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—WHITE ERMINE MUFF, EITHER ON INdiana-av. car or Twenty-fourth-st., about half-past 5 Sunday evening. Liberal reward given. 142 Calumet-av.

LOST—LAST EVENING, A PAIR OF GOLD-BOWED eye-glasses, on the West Side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 128 South Clark-st. A. E. STOREY.

LOST—A LADY'S OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH, BEtween Matson & Co.'s, Millers', & Giles Bros.' jewelry stores; number of watch, 2,002. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to N. MATSON & CO.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING A SABLE BOA, within a block of St. James' Church. A suitable reward will be paid to person returning same to Mrs. REED, corner Cass and Huron-sts., or to IRA P. BOWEN, 282 and 284 Wabash-av.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, PENDANT EARring, coral rose set, on Washington-st., from State-st. to Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Dyche's drug store, corner of State and Randolph-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, 18TH INST., FROM THE the Grand Pacific Hotel, one dark bay horse, about 8 years old, 15½ hands high, with black mane and tail, weight about 1,050 lbs; one top Concord buggy, painted black, with fine white stripe; one harness, one plaid blanket, and one lap-robe. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the above, or any information thereof left at the Police Headquarters.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK MARE; OWNER CAN have the same by proving property and paying charges. Carpenter Shop, 41 East Twelfth-st.

$100 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the address of JAMES A. BROWN, who resided in Clinton, Ill., in 1869. ABNER TAYLOR, No. 3 McCormick Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD DELIVERY RIG—horse, top wagon, and harness—nearly new. Also a trotter; has trotted in 2:40; is 7 years old; will sell trotter or exchange for good carriage team. Can be seen at 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPAN OF HEAVY horses, wagon, and harness. SMITH, 147 LaSalle-st.

THERE IS NO USE OF TALKING NOR BANTERing, if you will come to us we will sell you any kind of a buggy at prices that will surprise you. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, Commission in Carriages, 193 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY. Address C. L. B., No. 36 North Clark-st., Room 28, stating price and where can be seen.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A GOOD TWO-HORSE team and teamster for the pinery. Inquire of KELLEY, WOOD & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Centre-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT, GENTEEL business; pays well; $300 required for half stock, etc. Call at 123 South Clark-st., Room 32.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A LARGE ACquaintance and trade for produce in Pennsylvania coal towns. Margins larger than to Eastern cities. Want some one to furnish goods and share profits. Address N 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE BUSIness man, with $5,000 cash, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well-established business. Address P 64, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $5,000. WILL pay 10 per cent and good salary. Address R 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK. ONE WHO can write rapidly and punctuate accurately; can turn his hand to other business. State what wages expected and how lately employed. Address Box 31, Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG SALESMAN TO SELL goods during Christmas at GUNTHER'S, McVicker's Theatre.

Trades.

WANTED—A BARBER TO TAKE A GOOD SHOP on wages, or on his own account. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TRUNK BOX MAKERS AT CREGO & CO'S., corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKMAN, A young man under instructions preferred. HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN WHO understands fine job printing thoroughly. Good pay and steady work for a competent man; no other need apply. Address, with references, WM. BRIGHT, Secretary St. Louis Type Foundry.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST-CLASS tailors. Apply immediately. 155½ Archer-av.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER AND MEAT (man) cook, at Ocean Oyster House, 81 Madison-st. Apply at once.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—75 WOOD-CHOPPERS; $1.25 TO $1.50 per cord; in Michigan. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN WHO WISH EMPLOYMENT, with or without experience, to sell new, useful articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 21.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN, TO WHOM STEADY employment will be given. Call at or address, with stamp, 157 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell a new article, "something that has never been before the public. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 163 Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—COAL AGENT, TO WHOM A LIBERAL percentage will be given. Apply to 261 Blue Island-av. M. MOLLEUR.

WANTED—MEN, WITH $1 TO $5, FOR AN EASY, paying business, city or country; open 9 to 12. Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIVE ACCOUNTANTS TO SELL OUR "Accountants' Vade Mecum" on commission to mercantile houses. From $30 to $50 per week can easily be made. Only parties thoroughly posted in figures need apply. United States Publishing Company of New York, temporary branch office in Chicago, Room 4, No. 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN OF GOOD MORAL character and address, willing to work for a small salary during the winter; those acquainted with retail business preferred. Address, with references, inclosing 25 cents, ROBERT LYONS, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man made $47 last week; one man sold 8 boxes in one day; a mechanic cleared $21 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS IN city and country for good selling articles. Sample 25 cents. Room 18, U. S. Express Building, Washington-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT in city or country, to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 223 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—2 SOLICITORS FOR the city. RICE & CADWELL, 71 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT KENSINGTON, [illegible] miles from city, on Illinois Central Railroad; a good home and steady work. Address or call for Mrs. J. W. PYNE, Kensington.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN SMALL family. Inquire at 82 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN OR GIRL AS COOK. Good wages paid; no washing or ironing. Apply at No. 107 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl; a good home for a good girl. Apply at [illegible] South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 220 South Park-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two children; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 279 South Park-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. 112 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework, at 119 East Chicago-av. Call this morning.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO LAUNDRY AND kitchen work. Come ready to commence work in the morning 126 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO NURSE and do second-work in a private family. 397 Michigan-av.

WANTED—1 DINING-ROOM GIRL, 1 KITCHEN girl, 1 pantry and 1 scrub girl, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, at 53 Burnside-st.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, CORNER of Kinzie and Market-sts., a good, steady woman for laundry.

Nurses.

WANTED — A KIND, EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse, one who is willing and has best of references. Apply at once at 922 Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES, who can come well recommended, to work for the Alliance Publishing Company. Call as soon as possible at 132 and 134 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD; ALSO a boy, same age. Apply before 10 o'clock. 214 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery store or hotel; been accustomed to both branches of business; no objection to country town. Address G. HODGE, 307 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMMISSION MEN—I can influence a good share of country shipment to a good house. Address to-day, T. NEAL, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has a thorough knowledge of the grocery and meat business. Not afraid of work. A good solicitor, &c. Address, for references, &c., Y 49, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French and American man pastry cook. Address 127 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN MOULDER in an iron-foundry. Have had 18 years' experience as foreman in first-class shops, and am qualified to take charge of a foundry of any size or class of work; from the East; give him a trial. Address F 3, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman, who has had several years' experience in the business. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework. Call to-day at 92 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL who is willing to work; cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Inquire at No. 4 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Please call at 447 Michigan-av., in the forenoon, for two days, at the basement door.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MOTHER OF refinement wishes a child to wet or dry nurse to take home. Motherless child preferred. Address N 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WET nurse. Call at 91 Wabash-av. Mrs. KIRK.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, reliable, middle-aged lady; understands housekeeping; is a competent seamstress; would accept any respectable position in which she could be useful. Address M D, 185 Chicago-av., for 3 days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS, ATTENTION! I want to exchange good suburban lots for labor. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will exchange for a No. 1 improved unincumbered farm, within 50 miles of Chicago. GILBERT & CALDWELL, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood for unincumbered improved farms. G. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD HORSES, FOR which we will take some good property in part payment. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE — AN ASSORTED STOCK OF groceries, $5,000 worth, for a house and lot in the city, or a farm near the city. Apply to M. MAUGHAN, Room 21 Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE—AN EQUITY OF $6,000 IN WAbash-av. property, near Fifty-fifth-st., and cash for acre property. 12 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE FRAME HOUSES AND lots, on Thirty-seventh-st. near Ellis-av., and choice unincumbered suburban lot, for unincumbered farms or improved village property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO DO A JOB OF WORK and take sewing machines in pay. DAVID C. COOK, 13 East Kinzie-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 125 West Madison-st.

NOTICE—ALL WISHING TO CONSULT THE REliable Clairvoyant, Mrs. T. J. LEWIS, 39 West Madison-st., should do so immediately, as she leaves for the South in a few days.

SEANCE—FOR PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS and tests at 288 West Madison-st., this evening.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS WILL SELL AT PRIVATE sale, for the next six days, a full assortment of goods appertaining to the wants of everybody; and will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a complete stock of household goods, notions, &c., at their salesrooms, No. 63 South Canal-st. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Opinions in the Chicago Bankrupt Insurance Cases.

Claims on Policies Cannot Affect the Payment of Stock Notes.

An Important Decision under the Bankrupt Law.

A Judgment Obtained Prior to Proceedings Held to Be a Good Lien.

Gratifying Report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO BANKRUPT INSURANCE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the United States Supreme Court, this morning, opinions were read in the Chicago bankrupt insurance cases by Mr. Justice Miller. The principal opinion was in Sawyer vs. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumbermen's Insurance Company. Sawyer had subscribed for $5,000 of the original stock, and given his check for the full amount. He then gave his note at 7 per cent interest for $4,500, and took back the money as so much of the check. As between the parties this was no doubt a loan; but as to the public, the Court held it was a credit for so much on the stock as a stock note. So that Sawyer could not set up a bona fide claim against the Company as a set-off against the note, but must pay the full amount of the note to the Assignee, and then take his dividend for his debt against the Company with the other creditors. In the same way was decided the cases of Jaeger vs. Vocke, and Marger vs. Vocke, Assignee of the Germania Insurance Company of Chicago, both involving the same principles. Several other cases, involving the same questions, including Jonathan Y. Scammon vs. the Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, are still undecided, but, of course, will be controlled by these decisions when reached, all finding their origin in the great Chicago fire of October, 1871.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPT DECISION.

In the case of Wilson vs. The City Bank of St. Paul, Minn., a very important decision was made by Mr. Justice Miller, which the Court, in his opinion, says is not in accordance with the decisions of most of the District Judges. The case was this: Vanderhoof Brothers became embarrassed and unable to pay their debts. The bank sued them on a note previously given, took a judgment by default, took out an execution, and levied on their stock of goods. At the time the action was brought both the bank and its debtors knew they were insolvent, and had committed an act of bankruptcy. After the judgment and levy another creditor, Wilson, commenced proceedings in bankruptcy against the same debtors, and they were adjudged bankrupts before the same, and the Assignee claimed the goods thus levied upon, insisting that the debtors, in allowing judgment to go against them by default, were guilty of a fraud on the Bankrupt law, and of preferring the bank as creditor. On the trial the following questions arose, in relation to which the Judges were opposed in opinion: First, whether or not an intent on the part of said debtors (Vanderhoof Bros.) to suffer their property to be taken on legal process—to wit: the said execution—with intent to give a preference to said bank; or with intent thereby to defeat or delay the operation of the Bankrupt act, can be inferred from the foregoing facts? Second, whether, under said facts, the said bank, in obtaining said judgment and making said levy, had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on the Bankrupt act was intended. Third, whether, under said facts, the bank obtained, by the levy of its execution, a valid lien on the said goods as against the Assignee in Bankruptcy. The Supreme Court answers the two first queries in the negative, and the third in the affirmative, and, in an elaborate opinion, holds that the debtors were under no moral or legal obligation to defend the action brought by the bank, and were under no obligation to go into voluntary bankruptcy to prevent the bank from gaining a preference over the other creditors, and that the bank was guilty of no violation or fraud upon the Bankrupt law in bringing the action and obtaining the judgment, and that, having obtained the judgment fairly, they had secured a valid lien on the goods taken in execution, with which the Assignee could not interfere, and was only entitled to the surplus after paying the bank debt. This settles an important question which has long vexed the Courts and the Bar.

CONDITION OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will make their report to the Secretary of the Interior to-morrow upon the examinations for the last fiscal year. They say that the condition of the road is vastly improved since the last annual examination, and speak very encouragingly of its future prospects. They assert that the road can be made to pay $12,000,000 per annum with no exertion beyond reasonably good management. Calculating operating expenses at 55 per cent, they estimate that this will pay interest on the first mortgage income and Government subsidy bonds, besides 5 per cent of net earnings to the Government, and leave $700,000 for dividends on stock. The earnings last year were a little over $10,000,000. They take the ground that the road is completed in the meaning of the act that applies 5 per cent of the net earnings to form a sinking fund.

SENATOR AMES TO RESIGN.

The early departure of Senator Ames with his family for Mississippi, to take his seat as Governor of that State, is announced. He will tender his resignation immediately after the reassembling of Congress, and will probably succeed this time in becoming a bona fide citizen of the State he has so long represented in the Senate.

COLORED DELEGATION COMING.

A delegation of colored residents of the Indian Territory is expected here shortly to urge that Congress shall secure to them citizenship and the right to hold property. They will also ask for courts, and demand a form of government for their protection. There have been no serious complaints heretofore from these people that they were enduring peculiar hardships in the land they have chosen of their own free will to live in, and their coming here is undoubtedly a move on the part of those who are promoting the project of putting a territorial form of government over the Indians. The struggle to construct the new Territory of Oklahama will be more determined this winter than ever before, and, from present appearances, bids fair to succeed.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH'S FRIENDS

are rejoicing at the circumstance that the investigation now going on at St. Paul, Minn., has as yet developed nothing affecting either his public or private character. Nothing of the sort was expected when it was first announced that an Indian Agent, serving under Smith's orders (N. J. Turney, of Ohio), was to be a member and the Chairman of the investigating Commission. Secretary Delano probably knew what he was doing when he appointed the Commission.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Senate Judiciary Committee are to give the question of the expediency of the repeal of the Bankrupt law careful and exhaustive consideration during the recess. The remonstrances against the repeal of the entire law are coming in, and it is probable that a strong fight will be made by parties here to secure such legislation as will stop proceedings in pending suits. It is urged that, unless action is taken, there will be but little excuse for changing the law in any way, as that which it is necessary to do now is to protect the unfortunate sufferers by the recent panic. These views will be strongly combated, however, by some of the best men in the Senate, who profess to see in such legislation harmful effects which would greatly overbalance the little good it would do.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

American claimants who have cases pending before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission are making serious complaint of the manner in which the business of the Commission is being done. There have been some 1,927 cases filed, and the Commission has acted on but 623 of them, leaving over 1,300 still pending. The Commission has still a year in which to work, but has been running over five years. In view of the small number of cases acted upon in that time, claimants are not happy at the prospects of having more than twice as many passed upon in less than one-fifth the time consumed in considering the 623. The law provides that if all cases filed are not passed upon in the time prescribed, none of them shall be taken as settled. The Commissioner on the part of the United States is W. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, and he is paid $5,000 a year for his services. The Mexican Commissioner charges that Wadsworth spends most of his time in Kentucky to the neglect of his duties here, and attributes the backwardness of the work to this cause. The case is a very good illustration of the manner in which such things are done in Washington, whereby officeholders manage to prolong their terms of office and draw good salaries without rendering a good equivalent therefor.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, says that any provision respecting the forcing of debtors into involuntary bankruptcy, and proceedings thereupon, will, so far as his voice goes, be made retroactive in such a way that no person will gain anything by any oppressive steps toward debtors pending consideration of the question. As all such matters relate to remedies which Congress may take away altogether if it pleases, there will be no impropriety in making any wise provision which regulates proceedings to just ends apply to pending cases, and he feels great confidence that such will be the opinion of the Senate.

IOWA.

A Bigamist Exposed—National Bank Taxation—The Suffering Homesteaders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Dec. 22.—The daughter of a prominent citizen of this city lately married a German actor, who succeeded in gaining her affections, and now it turns out that the actor has a wife and children living in an Eastern city. The development causes intense sorrow to the disgraced family of the lady, and the adventurer has been compelled to leave town. The affair has created much comment and excitement here.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the Supervisors of Keokuk County vs. the First National Bank of Sigourney, has rendered a decision that bank stock should be assessed for taxation at the same per cent on its actual value as other property. In that year other property was assessed on a basis of 60 per cent of its true value; hence the Court held that bank stock should be assessed on the same basis.

It is authoritatively denied that there is the least suffering among the homesteaders in Sioux and Lyon Counties, Ia. Many prominent citizens deny that there is a single needy family in these two counties.

Citizens' Meeting at McGregor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 22.—Cambrian Hall was crowded to-night by the citizens of our city for the purpose of forming a permanent organization to look after the general interests of the Northwest, and especially to petition Congress on the ship-canal question; to prevent the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad from securing any more land granted to Iowa by Congress in 1864 until they have complied with the grant, and to prevent John Lawler from obstructing the channel of the Mississippi River with a pontoon bridge. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A permanent organization was formed. The feeling in this section is intense, and a determination to do something for the West is everywhere manifest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Medical Contest at the Michigan University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 22.—The famous case of the People vs. The Regents of the University of Michigan—an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Regents to appoint two Professors of Homeopathy in the University—came up for argument before Judge Crane to-day. After long and able arguments by Judge Lawrence, for the people, and Judge Walker, for the Regents, Judge Crane decided that as Circuit Judge he had no jurisdiction to grant the desired writ. Great satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the result.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—The application of the homeopaths before Judge Crane, at Ann Arbor, for a mandamus to compel the Regents of the University to obey the State law requiring them to appoint two Professors of Homeopathy in the Medical Department of that institution, was refused to-day on the ground of lack of jurisdiction in the Circuit Court. This probably ends the matter, as the Supreme Court is known to be evenly divided on the main question, and, therefore, will not order the mandamus in question.

Failed to Agree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 22.—The malpractice suit of Maguire vs. Dr. Abner Hard ended in a fizzle, the jury failing to agree,—standing 7 to 5.

Heavy Suit Against Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Suit has been commenced by Martin & Smith to recover from Jay Gould over $70,000 for legal services rendered to him in his settlement with the Erie Railway Company.

RELIGIOUS.

Church Squabbles in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, have addressed a long letter to Henry Ward Beecher and the members of Plymouth Church, declaring that the denominational alliance with that church will be suspended should they affirm the previous proclamations of the right of Plymouth Church to judge in every case what fellowship, advice, or assistance may, according to the laws of Christ, properly be offered by or received from other churches.

The Revival at Alton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 22.—The revival here, conducted by Hammond, has grown till it is generally spoken of as "a great awakening." Last night between 100 and 200 men and women of all classes arose for prayers. He has been invited to St. Louis. He continues here one week longer.

OBITUARY.

Sir Gillery Pigott.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Gillery Pigott, Baron of the Exchequer, is dead.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—For New England, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with low temperature, will prevail during the greater portion of the day, followed by increasing cloudiness, and threatening weather in the Lower Lake region by Wednesday morning. In the Eastern, Gulf, and thence northward over the State of Ohio, northerly to westerly winds, and generally cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather in the Lower Mississippi Valley. For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, less pressure, with slight change in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, except from Lake Michigan southwestward to the Missouri Valley. In this region threatening weather, and rain or snow will prevail.

For the canal regions of New York and Pennsylvania the temperature will remain below freezing.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breck'ridge	30.09	8	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Chicago	30.28	32	S., gentle	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.87	26	S. W., fresh.	0	Fair.
Cleveland	30.28	29	S., gentle	0	Clear.
Denver	29.97	14	Calm	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.32	26	S., light	0	Clear.
Duluth	29.99	35	S. W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.24	31	S., gentle	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.40	28	S. W., gentle.	0	Clear.
Omaha	30.11	33	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.32	28	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	30.10	32	S. E., gentle.	0	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 22.—There have been heavy snows in the mountains, and it is hard work for trains. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific, however, are still making regular connections.

OGDEN, Dec. 22.—It has snowed here every night for a week past.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 19.—The first trip across the Mississippi River, near this point, with a team, was made last Saturday.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 22.—Two inches of snow fell last night. Warm and cloudy all day. The snow has nearly all disappeared.

KANSAS CITY CATTLE MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts meagre; prices nominal. No transactions of any account.

HOGS—Receipts light; sales ready at an advance of 10@20c; closing firm at $4.75@5.90—the best price of the season.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Williams on the Status of the Vessel.

Evidence Showing that She Had No Right to Carry the American Flag.

Registration Papers Obtained by False Swearing of a Non-Owner.

The Right of Spain to Seize Her on the High Seas Still Denied.

Account of the Surrender of the Prisoners at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The new aspect given to the Virginius affair by the decision of the Attorney-General forms a topic of conversation which is quite a god-send in the dullness of the holiday recess. The few public men who remain here are overrun with eager questioners, and have a fair opportunity to make themselves famous because of the weight given to their views in the absence of more important individuals. There is a class here which has been voluble in denouncing Secretary Fish because he insisted on having the Virginius and the survivors of her crew turned over to the United States Government, when he knew, as they charge, that the vessel had no right to carry our flag. They profess to see, in the demand which Madrid dispatches indicate that Castelar has made on our Government for the return of the Virginius as the property of Spanish citizens, a prospect of more serious complications than we have had before. The members of the Spanish Legation in Washington are said to be in high good humor at the change in the aspect of the case. The Secretary of State does not, however, seem to be much troubled with regard to either what has been or will be done. He acted with prompt energy in demanding reparation for an outrage committed, as it was supposed, upon an American vessel. He succeeded in having the vessel and the survivors of the crew turned over to this Government without having even made out a prima facie case of her right to the protection of our Government. He did this when there was a senseless clamor all over the land for a war with Spain, and it is noticeable that those who now condemn him for going as far as he did go were the very persons who condemed him a few deys ago for stopping short of a demand which would have had no other effect than to bring on a war. Very few people here conversant with affairs entertain serious fears that Spain will now adopt such a course in the premises as will once more make the situation threatening. While they recognize the bare possibility of such an occurrence, if there were no other reason for believing that Spain will be content not to reopen the case with the United States the fact that she will have her hands full to attend to the demands of the British Government is thought to be sufficient. There is but little doubt that the Castelar Government is perfectly willing to answer for Burriel to Great Britain, and there is reason to believe that in treating with her Spain would be much less ready to concede than was the case when the question lay with our Government. Castelar and his Republic can be strengthened and centralized by

A QUARREL WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

the ancient and consistent enemy of Spain.

The developments of the next few days are looked for with great interest.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND SECRETARY FISH.

These points being kept in view, endeavors have been made to produce the impression that the President was, in sentiment, in accord with Secretary Fish in the recent negotiations. The substance of your dispatch in the latter part of November, giving an interview between Grant and a Western Congressman, shows conclusively that such was not the case; that either because the President courted the favor of that part of the population which demanded more precipitate measures than the laws permitted or Fish deemed advisable to take, or because of other equally potent reasons, the President was as blatant as any filibuster in all the land, and was desirous of having the public know that such was the case. He has said or done nothing since that interview was had to justify the belief that he was with the Secretary of State in his sentiment. The credit of the statesman-like conservatism which marked the course adopted by our Government in the negotiations is due only to Secretary Fish, who refused to allow himself to be influenced by his surroundings.

STATUS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following is the opinion of Attorney-General Williams in the Virginius case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., submitting to me a large number of documents and depositions, and asking for my opinion as to whether or not the Virginius at the time of her capture by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, was entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and whether or not she was carrying it improperly and without right at that time.

These questions arise under the protocol of the 29th ult., between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, in which, among other things, it was agreed to, that on the 25th inst. Spain shall salute the flag of the United States; but it further provided that if Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it at the time of capture without right, and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as, in such case, it being unnecessarily requirable; but the United States will expect, in such case, a disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed.

Section 1 of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, provides that ships or vessels registered pursuant to such act, and no other, except such as shall be duly qualified according to law for carrying on coasting trade, and denominated or deemed ships or vessels of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such ships.

Section 4 of the same act provides for an oath by which, among other things, to obtain registry of a vessel, the owner is required to swear that there is not a subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof. Obviously, therefore, no vessel in which a foreigner is directly or indirectly interested is entitled to a United States registry; and if one is obtained by false oath as to that point, and the fact is that the vessel is owned or partly owned by foreigners, she cannot be deemed a vessel of the United States, or entitled to the benefits or privileges appertaining to such vessels.

The Virginius was registered in New York on the 26th of September, 1870, in the name of ——— Patterson, who made oath as required by law; but depositions submitted abundantly show that in fact Patterson was not the owner at that time, but that the vessel was the property of certain Cuban citizens in New York, who furnished the necessary funds for her purchase.

J. E. Shepherd, who commanded said vessel when she left New York with a certificate of her register in the name of Patterson, testified positively that he entered into an agreement to command said vessel at an interview between Quesada, Mora, Patterson, and others, at which it was distinctly understood that the Virginius belonged to Quesada, Mora, and other Cubans, and that said Mora exhibited to him receipts for purchase money and for repairs and supplies upon said steamer, and explained to him how said funds were raised among the Cubans in New York.

Adolpho de Varona, who was Secretary of the Cuban Mission in New York at the time the Virginius was purchased, and afterwards sailed in her as Quesada's Chief of State, testified that he was acquainted with all the details of the transaction, and knows that the Virginius was purchased with funds of the Cubans, and with the understanding and arrangement that Patterson should appear as the nominal owner, because foreigners could not obtain a United States register for a vessel.

Francis Bowen, Charles Smith, Edward Greenwood, John McCann, Mathew Murphy, Ambrose Rawlings, Thomas Gallagher, John Furlong, Thomas Anderson, and George W. Miller, who were employed upon the Virginius in various capacities after she was registered in the name of Patterson, testify clearly to the effect that they were informed and understood while they were upon the vessel that she belonged to Quesada and the Cubans represented by him, and that he navigated, controlled, and treated such vessel in all respects as though it was his property. Nothing appears to weaken the force of this testimony, though witnesses were generally subjected to cross-examination; but, on the contrary, all the circumstances of the case tend to its corroboration.

With the oath for registry the statute requires a bond to be given, signed by the owner, Captain, and one or more sureties; but there were no sureties upon the bond given by Patterson and Shepherd. Pains have been taken to ascertain if there was any insurance upon the vessel, but nothing of the kind has been found out. Quesada, Varona, and other Cubans who took passage upon the Virginius, instead of going on board at the wharf in the usual way, went aboard off a tug after the vessel had left the harbor of New York.

I cannot do otherwise than to hold, upon the evidence, that Patterson's oath was false, and that the register obtained in his name was a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States. Assuming the question to be—what appears to conform to the intent of the protocol—whether or not the Virginius, at the time of her capture, had a right, as against the United States, to carry the American flag, I am of the opinion that she had no such right, because she had not been registered according to law; but I am also of the opinion that she was as much exempt from interference on the high seas by another power on that ground as though she had been lawfully registered. Spain, no doubt, has a right to capture a vessel with an American register, and carrying the American flag, found in her own waters, assisting or endeavoring to assist insurrection in Cuba, but she has no right to capture such a vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that, in violation of the neutrality of the navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist said rebellion. Spain may defend her territory and her people from hostile acts from what is, or appears to be, an American vessel, but she has no jurisdiction whatever over the question as to whether or not such vessel is on the high seas in violation of any law of the United States. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the Virginius, but the United States may; and, as I understand the protocol, they have agreed to do it, and, governed by that agreement, and without admitting that Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the Virginius, at the time of her capture, was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

SURRENDER OF THE PRISONERS.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Tribune's* Key West telegram gives an account of the surrender of the Virginius prisoners to Lieutenant-Commander Braine, of the Juniata. It appears that the Spanish authorities to the last moment kept the poor wretches in ignorance of their prospective release, and with base inhumanity led them to suppose that they were to be executed. Friends were with them, taking their confessions and dying declarations, and imploring them to look to God for pardon. They were taken out of prison in despair, but on their way to the slaughter-pen, as they supposed, their eyes fell upon the Juniata flying the flag of the United States. When they realized the truth, a scene occurred which beggars description. The enthusiasm knew no bounds. They were speedily transferred to the deck of the Juniata, and gave vent to the most

EXTRAVAGANT BUT TOUCHING DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY,

embracing each other, some crying, some kissing, and others audibly offering thanks to the Almighty for their deliverance from the horrors of their dungeon and the prospect of an ignominious death. On the night before the surrender, the officers and crew of the Juniata were stationed at quarters, her guns being turned on the city. The Spanish volunteers having been excited to open riot by the rumor that the surrender was to take place, a large number of volunteers went in a body to the Governor's Palace and begged permission to

ATTEMPT THE CAPTURE OF THE JUNIATA,

saying that they could do it with knives alone. The Governor refused to grant permission. Our officers believe that the application was made in earnest, and not a few regret that it was not favorably entertained, as the Juniata alone, not to speak of the Kansas and Pinta, would have been more than a match for their assailants.

On the arrival of the Pinta at Santiago, orders came to the ship from Commander Braine for the Paymaster to issue all the blankets and pea-jackets in his department to the prisoners who were

HARDLY FIT TO BE SEEN

in their rags.

This was speedily done; but as there was still great destitution, orders came for every man on board to give their own blankets and wearing apparel in the good cause, the promise being made that all would be replaced on the arrival of the ship at Key West. The officers and men cheerfully complied with this order, only preferring that it should be issued as a request, in which case they would have obeyed with just as much alacrity.

EVERY HEART WAS TOUCHED

by the pitiable condition of the prisoners. The poor fellows report that they were barbarously treated.

THE SURRENDER TOOK PLACE

at Morro Castle, six miles Santiago. A receipt was given for the prisoners.

It was reported in Santiago that when it was found that the Virginius had been towed out of the harbor of Havana, a large number of naval officers of high grade tendered their resignation to the Home Government by telegraph.

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A Key West (Fla.) dispatch states that the Colorado and Powhattan, the latter with the monitor Manhattan in tow, arrived there on the 21st. The Colorado reports passing, early the day before, the Ossipee, with the Virginius in tow, the latter having no steam on.

CASUALTIES.

Investigation of the Recent Disaster on the Eastern Railroad in Maine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The inquest on the recent accident on the Eastern Railroad was just begun to-day, but the evidence of the conductor of the down-freight of itself was sufficient to put the blame upon the unfortunate conductor of the up-train. The rules of the Eastern, like those of all other roads, require that a signal-man shall be kept at a distance of half a mile on either side of a break-down from the scene of the accident. Bisbee, the conductor of the up-freight, told the operator to stop the down-freight, and went to pick up his lost car without having signals put out. The up-train had orders to make its time. It was on time at Kennebunk. There the conductor was told of the accident to the up-train. He inquired if he was to wait. The operator said no orders had been received, and he could not wait without orders from the dispatcher. He went on carefully, expecting every moment to see the signals of the up-train, but they had none out.

Drowned in a Cistern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Dec. 22.—A sad accident occurred in Bay City this afternoon. George Wanless, Alderman of the First Ward, returned home from work about 5 o'clock, and, upon inquiring of his children for his wife, was informed that she had gone out to drive pigs out of the yard. She was not to be seen, and was not at the neighbors'. Accordingly search was instituted, which resulted in finding her in a cistern. Life was extinct. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

Railway Accident Near Harvard, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 22.—Five freight-cars and a caboose were wrecked last night at a bridge just this side of Harvard, on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railway. The conductor and brakeman were injured and the track obstructed over 12 hours. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A London dispatch says: "The ship America, from Barrow for New York, foundered off the banks of Newfoundland. The Captain and three men were drowned. The remainder of the crew took to the boats, and after being out six days were picked up and landed at Dartmouth, Dec. 20."

Found Dead.

SHERIDAN, La Salle Co., Ill., Dec. 22.—Word comes to this place that a Mr. Hall, a well-known farmer, living in the Town of Freedom, some miles southwest of here, was found dead last Friday morning, in the road, 7 miles north of Ottawa. His face was buried in the mud, which had frozen hard around him, and his wagon-box was on his back. One of his horses was down, and both were so tangled in the harness as to prevent their getting further. Supposition is, from finding his hat a few rods back, that when returning from Ottawa, his team, which was a very spirited one, had become unmanageable, and, in running away, had thrown themselves and the wagon over, stunning the deceased at the time so that he smothered with his face in the mud.

A Family Poisoned.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 19.—Mr. Kimball and his family, who reside in Highland, Ia., were all poisoned recently by drinking tea, and, but for the timely arrival of medical aid, the undertaker would have had an extensive job on his hands. A test of a sample of the tea drank showed the poison to be arsenide of copper, it being in the bottom of the chest.

The Man Drowned at Lansing, Mich.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—The man drowned here on Thursday night—Charles Davidson—was formerly a merchant of Chicago, and removed thence to Little Traverse.

FOREIGN.

Eighteen Persons Killed by an Explosion in Cartagena.

Gen. Bonsales Elected President of San Domingo.

The Acheneese Sultan Gives in His Ahesion to the Dutch Commander.

Twelve New Cardinals Appointed by the Pope.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Eighteen lives were lost by the explosion of a magazine in Cartagena.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 13.—President Saget, of Hayti, will not vacate his office unless Gen. Dominique is declared his successor, and a portion of the House of Representatives says that he shall not be President. Trouble, in consequence, is imminent.

A company is forming here and in London for the extension of railways throughout Jamaica.

Yellow fever has broken out among the Europeans at Port Royale. The disease has also made its appearance among white troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—News has been received from San Domingo that Gen. Ignacio Bonsales has been elected President of the Republic. The new administration will probably endeavor to annul the Samana lease.

ACHEEN.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Penang of Dec. 20 announces that the Dutch troops occupied both banks of the river running through Acheen. The Sultan, seeing defeat inevitable, has given in his submission to the Dutch commander.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The report of the death of the Ashantee King proves false.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 22.—In the Consistory to-day the Pope delivered an allocution and appointed twelve Cardinals.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—In the Assembly to-day several members alluded to the imperfect postal arrangements between France and the United States, and urged the Government to hasten the signing of the pending convention. They complained of the present situation, declaring it to be injurious to French commerce, and intolerable to the people at large. The Financial Secretary replied that it was the Government's earnest desire to harmonize the interests of the two countries, and a speedy understanding was expected.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 22.—Throughout the city to-day stores and public buildings were generally closed and business suspended, owing to the unsettled state of feeling growing out of the fight yesterday. The Government troops patrolled the streets and occupied the Plaza last night and to-day, and maintained strict order and security. It is believed that Cortina will endeavor to be installed as Mayor by the 1st of January, at which time the terms of the present city officials expire, and should the efforts now being made to compromise matters not succeed the most serious fighting is anticipated.

BOSTON.

The Free-Soup Practice Discountenanced by the City Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—For several years past during the winter months the city has supplied free soup at the police stations to the poor of the city. There has been much opposition to this, on the ground that it encouraged improvidence and beggary, and this year the City Solicitor declared the practice illegal. In spite of this, the Common Council passed the usual order, but the Board of Aldermen opposed it. There has been quite a fight on the matter between the two branches, and to-night the matter was disposed of, for the present year at least, by its indefinite postponement by the Board of Aldermen. The Board also indefinitely postponed an order looking to the establishment of a great public park.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. S. Copeland, of West Northfield, in this county, was run over by an omnibus of the Z. I. P. Line, at the corner of Monroe and State streets, yesterday afternoon, and was slightly injured.

The alarm of fire from Box 236, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of flames in a woodshed in the rear of No. 178 North Paulina street, attached to the St. Columbkill Church. Loss, $100.

It is stated that Rafferty seems to feel that he cannot escape death, and has invoked the services of a Catholic priest at Waukegan to "Wake his soul."

The Mayor stated, last evening, that certain wealthy gentlemen had offered to take $800,000 of the propesed $1,000,000 temporary loan to help the city out of its present financial difficulty. It is probable now that the Mayor's scheme will be approved by the Council.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, a colored boy named William Nelson became enraged, at a girl named Mollie Wagner, in a saloon No. 319 Clark street, and, drawing a revolver, fired at her, the ball passing very near her head. William was arrested by Officer McKintry, and locked up at the Armory.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and agreed to recommend the passage of an ordinance for the opening of Quinn street, and another for vacating an alley in Block 20, South Branch Addition.

No meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon. The trial of Sergt. Moore for neglect of duty was postponed for trial until next Monday, and that of Officer Wiggins, for having made a false oath, in joining the force, with regard to his citizenship, was postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

The Union Catholic Library Bazaar will be open to-night for the last time, and its friends should avail themselves of this last chance to aid that excellent institution, and to get some of the beautiful articles which are for sale there. The contest between the popular hotel-keepers is growing warm, and the result is awaited impatiently by all of them.

Another fatal railway accident occurred on the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Kinzie street, yesterday forenoon. A man named John Kohr, in attempting to cross the tracks between two approaching freight trains, was caught between them and instantly killed. The remains were taken to No. 11 Second street, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer delivered a highly interesting lecture yesterday evening, in the regular Christian Union lecture course, on the subject of "The Ring." The attendance, though very good, would have undoubtedly been greater but for the preparations for Christmas, which now are occupying the spare time of so many people.

The rental of pews at Unity Church took place yesterday evening, the choice being sold to the highest bidder. The first choice, after the selection of the pastor's pew, was knocked down to Mr. Harry Fox for $50. Sixteen other choices were sold, the premiums paid amounting to $380. About fifty pews were taken in all by the members of the congregation present, and those who have not yet made their selection will probably do so before Sunday, so as to begin occupying them promptly with the beginning of the New Year.

A lady was wheeling an infant across from the northwest to the southwest corner of Washington and State streets, last evening about 5 o'clock, when a heavy buggy, which had just passed the crossing, was suddenly backed up, and would have crushed under its wheels the baby wagon and its precious contents had not Policeman No. 16 caught the wheel and held on to the spokes with a firm grip while the lady had time to get her child out of the way.

The name of Philip Conley will undoubtedly be sent to the Council by the Mayor as his nominee for Commissioner of Public Works for the South Side, and confirmation will undoubtedly follow. The knowledge that Mr. Conley would be nominated contributed materially to the confirmation of the nominees who were made happy last evening.

The Council Committee on Finance held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. Dan O'Hara was present, and talked about the resolution requiring the City Treasurer to keep his books open for inspection. No conclusion was reached.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named William Bowers, in trying to jump on a switch-engine of the Rock Island Railroad at Sixteenth street, slipped and fell under the wheels. His right arm and leg were badly crushed. He was removed to the County Hospital, where the doctors decided that the leg would have to be amputated. Bowers is 18 years of age, and lives at No. 50 String street.

The alarm of fire from Box 62, at half-past 11 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of flames in a barn in the rear of No. 45 Finnell street, owned by Frank Smith. The fire spread to an adjoining barn in the rear of No. 43, owned by John Brown. Smith's loss was about $100, insured in the Ætna, of Hartford. Brown's barn was almost destroyed. Loss, $150; uninsured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Kohn was run over and instantly killed by the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at the corner of Ashland avenue and Kinzie street. When the accident happened he was under a car making some repairs to it, being in the service of the Company. The deceased had been working for the Company eighteen years. He leaves a wife and five children at No. 11 Second street, where the body was removed to. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury bringing in a verdict of death by accident.

The alarm of fire from Box 51, at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of flames in the three-story frame building Nos. 843 and 845 State street. The building was known as the Michigan Mills, and was owned by S. J. Walker, and occupied by J. F. Clark as a flour and feed store. The loss on the building and machinery was about $8,000; insured for $5,300 in the following companies: Globe, of New York; Nail City, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Allemania and Great Western; Clay, Newport, Ky.; Hope, Philadelphia; Newton, Bucks County, Pa. Mr. Clark's loss was about $400. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Capt. O. Larraway, of South Haven, Mich., a well-known lake man, has been missing from his home since the 5th of December. He arrived in this city about the 1st of the month with his schooner, which he soon after sold for real estate in Michigan. On the evening of the day when he was last seen, he left No. 186 Curtis street to come down town to a hotel, so that he might catch an early train for home. He was a very temperate man, and his absence is unaccountable. He had very little money with him when he started for the hotel. His family in South Haven are very much alarmed about him. Information concerning him may be left at the Central Police Station.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, somebody saw a dense body of smoke issuing from the top of the mansard immediately over the west entrance to the Grand Pacific Hotel. An alarm was given to the operator at the Fire-Alarm office, who rang the bells from box 22. The engines arrived promptly, and an immense crowd of people gathered around the hotel. It was soon discovered, however, that the fire was nothing more than the burning of some soot in a chimney flue. Beyond the spilling of a little water on the second floor there was no damage done. The guests of the house conducted themselves with great coolness. The fire was discovered by the watchmen in the hotel, and the hose belonging to the establishment was on the roof before the steamer arrived.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

A man named Berut Swanson was bound over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Hinsdale, on the charge of stealing $382 from Ole Oleson, at a boarding-house, No. 46 Phillips street.

Business was again lively at the Police Courts yesterday. Nearly 300 cases were disposed of by all the three courts, and when night came the Justices and clerks were about worn out.

Detective James Morgan yesterday arrested a young man named Arthur Wood on the charge of stealing $200 in Springfield, Mass. The boy is a cripple, and is supposed to have ran away from his home, taking the money with him. He was locked up at the Central Station.

J. A. Sanders swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of T. J. Bluthardt. It seems that these gentlemen have been partners in the drug business at No. 287 West Twelfth street until recently. It is said that on Sunday Bluthardt sent some men to the store, who broke open the doors and forcibly ejected Sanders.

Margaret Murray and Eliza Campbell have a special antipathy for policemen. Sunday evening they reported to an officer that a woman was nearly murdered on South Clark street. He went to examine into the matter, and found that they had played him false. When he asked them the reason of such action, they politely but firmly told him it was none of his business. This woman's logic cost them each $25, imposed by Justice Boyden.

Two family jars were examined into at the Police Courts yesterday. Justice Boyden fined Charles Bicker $25 for trying to break the family coal-shovel over the devoted head of his eldest son. Michael Curran was fined by Justice Scully for kicking his wife down two flights of stairs. Michael looked as if he had obtained $25 worth of fun, but Charles was downcast as to his face.

Niles Peterson imagines he is a Police Court, and he frightens ladies and children by stopping them in the street, and informing them that they are fined $100 for disorderly conduct. He is harmless but very insane, and for his own good Justice Scully sent him to the Bridewell for three months, where he went, telling the Justice that he was fined $100 for disorderly conduct.

A. M. Boyington, who was knocked down Sunday night and robbed of a gold watch and chain and a set of studs, appeared this morning at the South Side Court, and charged Frederick Flynn with being one of his assailants. Justice Boyden held Flynn in bail of $300 to answer the charge.

Peter McGuire thought that, under the new City Government, he should be permitted to run his keno-house, at the corner of State and Thirty-first streets, but he found he was mistaken Saturday, for his house was "pulled," and he taken before Justice Boyden yesterday, when he asked for a continuance till the 24th inst., which was granted.

MARRIAGES.

HILL—HOAGLAND—At the residence of the bride's mother, 528 West Washington-st., Dec. 17, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., John W. Hill and Miss Eliza V. Hoagland, both of Chicago.

☞ New York and New Jersey papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BRICKLEY—Sunday, Dec. 21, at 395 State street, Mary E. Brickley, aged 24 years.

Funeral Tuesday. Friends are invited. Carriages will leave the house in time for 1 o'clock p. m. cars for Calvary Cemetery.

BINMORE—The funeral services consequent upon the death of Sarah Adeline Binmore will be held at the house, 450 West Indiana street, this day, at 12 m.

FALLON—Monday, Dec. 22, at 159 North Union street, Thomas Fallon, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 24 days, only son of Thomas and Bridget Fallon.

Funeral will leave the house in time for 1 o'clock p. m. cars for Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New York papers please copy.

SONTAG—Henry George Sontag, infant son of Henry Sontag.

Funeral Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, from 176 Polk street, in carriages, to German Catholic Cemetery.

PURTELLE—Dec. 22, 1873, Miss Margaret Purtelle.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Starr street, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, by carriages, to Calvary Cemetery.

WHITE—Dec. 17, of consumption, in Chicago, Martha P., wife of William R. White, in her 29th year.

☞ Alabama and English papers please copy.

DURFEE—At Kankakee, Ill., Dec. 18, 1873, of heart disease, Sidney S. Durfee, aged 70 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
AT AUCTION,
AT 336 WEST ADAMS-ST.,
TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 a. m.,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery,
Pictures, Ornaments, Books,
Stoves, &c., &c.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
On Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock,
At our salesroom, 204 and 206 E. Madison-st.,
PAWNBROKER'S SALE
AT AUCTION, OF
Unredeemed Pledges,
BY ORDER OF A. GOLDSMID.

FINE DIAMONDS, in Pins, Rings, Ear-Drops, etc. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Solid Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, and Sets in Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Pearl, Amethyst, Topaz, and Coral. Solid Silverware. Gold and Silver-headed Canes, Opera Glasses, etc.
☞ Sale positively without reserve for cash.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
204 & 206 E. MADISON-ST.,
300 Elegant Chromos
BY CATALOGUE,
ALL IN GOLD GILT FRAMES.
This elegant collection of Chromos is one of the finest ever put on display in Chicago.
They have been retouched by hand, giving them a finish equal to an oil painting.
The frames are rich and beautiful in design and will be sold with the pictures.
SALE POSITIVE. Our orders are to sell. On exhibition to-day. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k,
OUR REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF
DRY GOODS and CLOTHING.
Large and full line Men's Scarfs.
Full line Black and Colored Velveteens.
New invoice Custom-made Clothing.
Fleece-lined Hose, Merino Hosiery.
Cardigan Jackets, Nubias, Hoods.
Towels, Fancy Goods, Notions, Furs.
And our usual full line of Sundry Dry Goods.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
115 & 117 East Randolph-st.,
FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS.
26 HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Parlor and Cook Stoves, English Brussels Carpets in all the rooms.
On Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock prompt.
The rooms can be rented; terms made known at the sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, at 9½ o'clock, fine custom-made Clothing, for men, boys, and youths, in Suits, Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests; splendid line of Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Caps, Collars, and Sets, in Mink, Beaver, Ermine, Seal, Astrachan, Squirrel, &c.; full line of Men's Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.; Ladies' Cambric Lined Hdkfs., Felt Skirts, &c.; full line misses' and children's Fancy Balmoral Hose, Perfumery, &c.; Toys, Fancy Goods, and Games; Pocket and Table Cutlery; splendid invoice of Silver-plated Ware, suitable for holiday trade; Government Clothing; 25 bales Bed Comforters; 10 bales Gray Blankets, and 50,000 Cigars.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

NEW YEAR'S
Is near at hand, and with it the Tide will turn, and up go the prices again. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, at 9½ a. m., we shall offer, to close,
600 CASES WELL ASSORTED
Boots and Shoes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Tuesday Morning, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock,
CLOSING SALE OF THE
Bankrupt Stock
AT STORE, 72 RANDOLPH-ST.
Entire stock of Stationary, Initial Paper and Envelopes in lots to the trade. Blank Books, Letter, Note, and Foolscap Paper, Inkstands, Rubber Bands, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Envelopes, &c. Everything pertaining to a first-class retail stationer's stock. Also a large lot of Nelson's Birds, Rewards of Merit, &c., &c., and Silver-Plated Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, &c.
Sold by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Diamonds, Watches,
AND FINE JEWELRY,
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, at our store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Magnificent Diamonds in Ladies' Brooches, Ear-Rings, and Pins; Solitaire and Cluster Rings, Diamond Studs. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Gold Watches, American and Swiss manufacture. Elegant Jewelry in all the latest and most fashionable styles. A large collection of London, Paris, and Vienna Fancy Goods, suitable for the Holidays. Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Clocks, Bronzes, Ornaments, etc., etc. All the most elegant goods, and the latest styles and quality, equal to any house in the city. Consigned to us by one of the largest New York houses, with positive instructions to sell.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Our Regular Friday's Sale,
Friday Morning, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
We will offer the usual immense assortment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, which has made our sales so successful. Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Extension Tables, Lounges, Bureaus, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, etc., and a large lot of Platedware and General Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1856.)
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale.
Consignments solicited.

Retail Sale of a fine Stock of
FUR GOODS,
Of all kinds, THIS MORNING (Tuesday), at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
The stock consists of Historical, Classical, and Miscellaneous Works, many elegantly illustrated and finely bound. Full particulars in catalogue, nearly ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clk, at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, RUBBERS, GLOVE GAUNTLETS, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clk, at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
ON SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 9½ o'clock.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.
The Sale of Mr. Gale's Collection of over 150 Standard
OIL PAINTINGS
WILL COMMENCE IN STORE
108 MADISON-ST.
This (TUESDAY) Morning, at 10 o'clock and continue at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m.
This is the finest collection of Standard Works ever offered to the citizens of Chicago.

CHROMOS
AT AUCTION.
At 565 State-st., Dec 23 and 24, at 7 in the evening, will be sold about
TWO HUNDRED FINE CHROMOS,
Without reserve. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.